BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of a year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1855.....NO. 10.

State Library

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

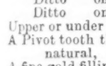
N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—
Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE & LOT, on Old Boundary, between Princess and Chesnutt Streets, now occupied by Jno. Kyle, Esq.
Lot, 66 by 165 feet. Comfortable House, and all necessary out houses. For terms, apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27th, 1855 302-1t—52-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
10 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

SELECT SCHOOL.
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.
THIS SCHOOL, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.
The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.
Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.
The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville, county, N. C.
October 30, 1855.—[9-3m

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t—1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.
For particulars see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. GRAVES, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees. H. A. BIZZELL,
July 27.—47-tf] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.
For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,..... $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,..... $10 00
Collegiate Department,..... $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

NOTICE.
THAT CONVENIENT AND SPACIOUS STORE-house, situated in the Richlands, formerly occupied by Bryan S. Koonce, dec'd., is offered for rent or lease from the 1st of January next. The stand is an excellent one for merchandizing, and possessing rare facilities, it holds out extraordinary inducements to any person desiring to engage in the mercantile business, in the country. Apply to
MRS. ANN KOONCE.
Richlands, N. C., Oct. 19.—7-5t

NOTICE.
THE Delinquent Stockholders, and all those in arrears for instalments to the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Company, are notified that they are required, by resolution of the Board of Directors, to pay the assessments of 25 per cent., on their stock, on or before the 20th October next, to the Treasurer of the Company, or proceedings will be taken against them according to the provisions of the Charter.
Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-tf P. MURPHY, Sec'ry.

General Notices.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the place on which he now resides, lying in Bladen county, five miles west of White Hall, on the Brown Marsh Road; containing between 400 and 500 acres, about 30 acres of which are cleared, the balance is excellent TURPENTINE LAND. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE and suitable out-houses on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase such land, would do well to call immediately, as the opportunity will not be offered after the first of January. For terms, etc., apply on the premises to LEWIS HINES.
Bladen Co., Oct. 5th.—[3m*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT KENANSVILLE, DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the HOUSE AND LOT on which he now resides. The House is convenient and in good repair, with all suitable out-houses attached The lot contains six acres, more or less. A good well of excellent water on the premises.
For terms, etc., apply on the premises to
Oct. 5, 1855.—5-3m GEORGE DAHMER.

☞ **WANTED.** ☜
Rare Chance! Great Inducements!!
AGENTS WANTED
IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES and Canadas, to sell one of the most important Books ever published in America, entitled HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, containing nearly 1,000 large octavo pages and near 100 superior Illustrations. Retail price $4, on receipt of which a copy will be sent, post-paid. Catalogues containing a variety of other very attractive publications, sold only by agents, will be sent *free* on application to H. M. RULISON, 32 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 115½ Maine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept. 21.—3-2m

NEW STORE AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE.
To the residents of Long Creek and the adjacent country.
WE, the undersigned, having entered into co-partnership under the name and style of "BLUMENTHAL & BRO." with the view of carrying on the DRY GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING BUSINESS, are now opening a large, elegant and well-selected stock of Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Frock and Dress Coats of every style and description.
Pantaloons " " " "
Vests " " " "
Ready-made Shirts, Stocks, Cravats, and every other article of Gentlemen's apparel. Also, a large, fashionable and elegant assortment of LADIES' FANCY and DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of Silks, DeLaines, Ginghams, Muslins, &c.; a well-selected assortment of every description of Calicoes, with any other article for Ladies' wear—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices to suit customers.
We also have, and intend keeping, a large and well-selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of the best material and most approved make, together with a small assortment of Watches and other Jewelry, in good order. All persons are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
We have opened our store in this place with a view of making it our permanent home and place of business, and are determined to use every exertion to suit all such as may honor us with their presence. We are resolved to sell our goods at prices as low as any where in the country. "Quick sales and small profits," being our motto. Our Store occupies the building heretofore known as the "Temperance Hall." SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL,
JACOB BLUMENTHAL.
Long Creek Bridge, Sept. 14th.—[2-2m.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte—convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house, greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story VERANDAH, 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.
The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the inner man is renewed day by day.
Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging ostlers.
The proprietor feels confident that, with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found any where, perhaps a little more so.
☞ Try the Charlotte Hotel. J. B. KERR.
Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 17, 1855.—[50-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.
WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ROSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law.
In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.
Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of August, A. D., 1855. JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]
GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]
I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.
Aug. 31, 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

491 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the above named quantity of LAND, lying on the Sound, and within a mile and a half of the Cape Fear river, and ten miles from Wilmington. The Land is fertile and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Ground-peas, Potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. There is about Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of excellent SWAMP LAND, most of it standing in its original growth; lying from seventeen to twenty-five feet above the level of the Sound. There is about Forty Acres HAMMOCK LAND, most of which is diked in; and Seventy-Five Acres of CLEARED LAND, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out-Houses, with good Spring water, and young thrifty Orchard on the premises. Also, a first-rate Mill seat, with the stones and irons where formally was a Mill. I will sell in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one or more, as may suit best. Any further information may be obtained by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Wilmington, P. O., New Hanover county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in this land.
W. D. WORTHAM.
Oct. 12th, 1855.—[6-tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from cutting or otherwise pillaging, or hunting with dogs and gun, or otherwise, either by fire-light or in the day-time, or trespassing in any manner whatever on any of my lands lying on Muddy Creek and the waters of said creek, in the county of Duplin, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
BENJAMIN LANIER
Duplin Co., N. C., Sept. 28th, 1855.—[4-3m*.

NOTICE.
STRAYED or stolen, on Sunday night, the 7th inst., a small, dark gray MULE, about 4 years old. Said Mule is marked on each shoulder by the harness, and is turned white. Any person taking up said Mule and returning it to the subscriber at Milton Mills, Bladen county, N. C., will be liberally rewarded. G. S. BRONSON.
Oct. 26th.—[8-4t*

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854—51-tf.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL BE PAID BY THE SUBSCRIBER FOR the delivery to him, or confinement in Sampson Jail, of the runaway Slave DICK, belonging to Joseph W. Stevens. He has a wife at John Wright's; is about the ordinary size, 30 or 35 years of age, and dark complexion. P. MURPHY
Taylor's Bridge, N. C., Oct. 19—7-4t

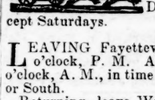
LOST.
AT KENANSVILLE, N. C., ON THE 29th OF September, a BAY HORSE. Said Horse is dark bay, medium size, and had on him a common saddle and Bridle.—Whoever will give information where he can be found, shall be liberally rewarded. E. RICH.
Oct. 5.—5-7t*

General Notices.

$60 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail, of my negro man SIMON and his two sons, PRINCE and JACOB, who left my plantation on the 4th inst. SIMON is about 42 years old, ordinary height, and very black. PRINCE is a tall likely boy—has lost one eye—about 22 years old. JACOB is of low statue, high cheek bones; the two latter also very black. I will give the above reward for the three, or twenty dollars a piece. The above negroes were all raised by my father on Rocky Point, where they are well known, and will range from there to town.
Oct. 18th.—[37-6t-7-4t. T. H. LANE.

NOTICE.
TO RENT OR LEASE for a term of years, from the 1st of January next, that well knwn STORE-HOUSE AND STAND, at Whitehall, Bladen County, and at present occupied by Mr. Dugald McMillan. The Stand is too well known to need any description. This is one of the best Stands for a Store and Turpentine Distillery on the river between Wilmington and Fayetteville. Any persons wishing to embark in that line of business would do well to call and examine for themselves. J. A. WOOTEN.
Whitehall, Oct. 19, 1855.—[43-1t—9-2t
Com. 3t—send bill to this office.

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE

From Fayetteville via. Owensville, Clinton and Spring Vale to Warsaw, N. C.
Distance 49 Miles—Running Daily, except Saturdays.
SCHEDULE.
LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 1 o'clock, A. M., in time to connect with the cars going North or South.
Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the cars going North and South, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M.; Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives passengers going North and South, or coming to Fayettevil'e from from North or South, no detention, and certain connection both ways. All passengers going North from Fayetteville, will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.
Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober drivers, fine stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.
N. FREDERICK, Contractor.
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't at Warsaw.
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't at Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup'ts at Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., Aug. 16th. 268-3m—46-3m.

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE.
NEW AND FRESH GOODS!!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a co-partnership, under the name and firm of HERRING & LEWIS, for the purpose of transacting the general Commission business in the town of Wilmington, No. 27 North Water street, (a few doors South of Rock Spring.) They beg leave to state that they have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of
SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS, KERSEYS, CALICOES, SHIRTINGS, etc.
And will always keep on hand a good and fresh assortment of
SUGAR, COFFEE, PORK, CANDY, FISH, HERRING, MOLASSES, SALT, FLOUR, SNUFF, CRACKERS, BUTTER, STARCH, CANDLES, SOAP, BACON,
And a great many articles too numerous to mention. They hope, by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of custom.
Please call and examine our stock of fine and well assorted goods before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of SHINGLES, TURPENTINE, TIMBER, and all other country produce.
JOHN F. HERRING,
Oct. 11—3t-4t—6-8t] CHARLES C. LEWIS.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₰ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., beside a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forewarns all persons against hunting, with dogs or guns, feeding or penning stock of any kind, without his permission, or trespassing in any way upon any of his lands in Bladen county. All persons are also forewarned against employing any of my negroes to do any kind of work without my consent. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.
Nov. 2, 1855.—[9-3m E. HAWES.

NOTICE.
THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Company are notified that a fourth instalment of 25 per cent. has been assessed upon the stock, payable on and after this date; and that sales of the stock of all delinquent stockholders, and of those in arrears, will be made by the Treasurer of the Company, at the Court-House door, in Clinton, on Saturday the 24th of November next, according to the provisions of the Charter of said Company. By order of the Board.
P. MURPHY, Sec'ry & Treas.
Clinton, N. C., Oct. 27, 1855.—[9-4t

TAKEN UP
ON the 15th inst., a common sized HORSE-MULE, bay color, which the owner can have by coming forward, proving

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1855.

ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING TOWN MEETING!

Pursuant to a resolution of the meeting held on Tuesday evening, October 30th, an adjourned meeting of all citizens of the Town of Wilmington opposed to Know-Nothing interference in Town matters, will be held at the Court House, on Friday evening, the 9th inst., to receive the report of the Committee on Nominations, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

N. N. NIXON, Chairman.

Nov. 7th, 1855.

☞ The Asia is in at Halifax. A further decline in Cotton. Naval Stores about the same. No important war news.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

The Report of the President and Directors, the Engineer and Superintendent and the Auditing Committee, is before us. We have to-day only time to give a very few items. From the report of the Auditing Committee, we learn that the receipts of the Road have been $441,994 06; the expenditures, including interest and exchange, $328,534 13, showing a nett profit of 113,159 93. From various obvious reasons, the extraordinary expenses of the Company this year have been large. Passenger sheds, etc., have been built at various points, and other additions to the permanent property of the Company. The through travel has slightly fallen off on this, as we believe has been the case on all other roads, owing to the depression of business, but the local business has increased. The report of the Superintendent represents the property of the Company as being in a sound and effective condition. So far as we can judge, the affairs and prospects of the Road are prosperous and favorable.

The meeting of Stockholders organized this morning in the Court House: H. A. Harris, Esq., of Warren county, in the Chair; Messrs. Hill of Halifax, and Griswold of Wayne, Secretaries. The Secretaries, assisted by Messrs. Wm. A. Wright and James S. Green of Wilmington, were appointed a committee to verify proxies. This, with reading of the reports, will occupy all the morning session.—There is a majority of stock represented. We presume that there will be no afternoon session for business, as Mr. Cowan's oration will be delivered in the Masonic Hall at 3 o'clock.—*Daily Jouanal 8th.*

THE ELECTIONS.—The scattering returns from New York indicate the success of the Know Nothings, though nothing is known with sufficient definiteness to base any final conclusions upon. The election passed off quietly. The Know Nothings carried the city of New York by a small majority, probably. So far as received, the returns from Massachusetts indicate the success of Gardner, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, who leads; Rockwell, Fusionist, next, and Beach, Democrat, close up to him; Walley, Old Line Whig, is away down out of sight.

Louisiana and Mississippi vote two days, consequently little definite can be heard from them. The Know Nothings have carried New Orleans. Upon the whole, so confused and unsatisfactory are the despatches, that we can make nothing out of them.—The divisions of the Democratic party leave little hope for New York; Massachusetts, we suppose, is joined to her idols, though not quite so ferociously, but still nothing is to be expected from her. We shall be disappointed by defeat in Louisiana or Mississippi. New Orleans, with its extremely mixed and very excitable population, may have gone for Know Nothingism; but we look for better things from the planters of the State, among whom the feeling of State Rights and Southern Rights is strong. There has been some rioting, and a man or two killed, which is to be regretted.

THE NEWS BY THE ARAGO.—Although four days later than the advices brought by the Baltic, we find little of interest in the Arago's news. Money goes up and cotton goes down. Breadstuffs are firm, but unchanged in price, and no great disposition to operate. Rosin is dull at 5s 2d per cwt. The effects of the news upon the New York naval store market has not been favourable.

The war news we confess puzzles us much, our Geography is at fault, points come into notice not laid down in any map, and the majority of the maps published are unreliable, mainly catch-pennies, gotten up for the occasion. The Peninsula of Sendra upon which the allies are said to have landed thirty-thousand men, we cannot find in map or gazetteer.—We suppose that it lies not far from the spit of Kinburn or Kinbourn at or near the mouth of the estuary formed by the rivers Kneiper and Boug, and that the troops are intended to operate against Nicoleif or Cherson. Have the allies force enough to operate actively in the Crimea and send off so large detachments, or do they really contemplate any active movements on the Peninsula before the spring opens?

A part of the panic in France and England is created by the impression that Russian agents are operating on the money market. Four millions of the specie withdrawn from the Bank of England has been traced as far as Vienna. It is suspected that Austria and Prussia are somehow implicated in this Russian movement, which is against the course of the exchanges and therefore not a commercial transaction. These speculations may or may not be correct. If it be so that Russia has been able to do this, it has certainly been a master-stroke, paralyzing her adversaries more than would the adverse result of a battle.

☞ The *Herald* is again mistaken in regard to the committee of twenty-one to be appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the meeting held at the Court House last week. The names of the gentlemen to compose that committee have not been publicly announced, simply because the appointments have not yet been made, not because of any desire to work in the dark. Mr. Nixon, the chairman of the meeting, has, we presume, been occupied by business during the whole of the week. The committee will, no doubt, be announced at the adjourned meeting to be held to-morrow evening, when we trust there will be a full attendance. That the said K. N. committee of forty leaked out was, we take it, the misfortune, not the fault of the agent going round with the list. He didn't intend to go to the wrong men, but he did, no one asking or soliciting any information on the subject. The *Herald* says that it has been changed into fifty.—*Daily Journal 8th inst.*

FOREIGN PAPERS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of a friend for "The Bermudian," of the 24th, and "The Bermuda Herald," of the 4th Oct., both published at Hamilton, Bermuda. We find nothing of importance in their columns. They are very common-looking papers, about the size of the original "Daily Journal," published weekly at 16s 8d ($4). "The Bermudian" is altogether taken up with the details of the Storming of Sebastopol—received *via* Boston—and the proceedings of the local legislature. There is one feature in English papers, whether Imperial or Colonial, the Register of Births, as thus: "BIRTH—At Albouy's Point, Pembroke, on Thursday last, Mrs. J. M. Washington, a SON; which died on the following evening. At Somerset, yesterday, Mrs. W. T. Duffy, a DAUGHTER."

Holloway, the extensive, expansive and world-embracing Holloway, fills columns of these little Bermuda Journals, with his "Pills" and "Ointment." We see that they had a "Grand Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show on 12th September."

The Bermuda *Herald* publishes a long article from the Buffalo *Republic*, abusing President Pierce as a pro-slavery man in connection with Kansas. All this sort of abolition abuse of the President seems to be eagerly taken up by the British press, from the "Thunderer" down to the pettiest provincial organ in the minutest of all eight by ten colonial islands. Bermuda, or the Bermudas, speaking more accurately, would make a pretty summer residence if one owned the whole affair. A big Yankee hotel would cover the ground and require room for out-houses somewhere on the mainland.

☞ We are indebted to John W. Forney, or some other friend, for a copy of the Address on Religious Intolerance and Political Proscription, delivered by that gentleman at Lancaster, Pa., on the 24th of September last. We have not yet had time to glance over the speech in its pamphlet form, but having already read the greater part of it in the papers of the day, we can speak with knowledge of its ability; its claim to this character resting mainly upon its powerful and convincing reason, though it is not devoid of occasional bursts of genuine, because natural eloquence.

A BUSY TIME IN WILMINGTON.—This and the coming week will be quite stirring in our good town of Wilmington, which people *will* call a *city*, perhaps because by resolution of the last General Assembly, the head of the town government is called Mayor. But in law this is only a town, and so the resolution designates it. But that is nothing. The Stockholders in the Commercial Bank, in the Bank of Wilmington, and in the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, hold meetings here this week, for the election of officers, "and for other purposes" as the *omnibus* bills say. And next week, on the 14th inst., the sessions of the M. E. Conference will commence. Next Thursday, by invitation, R. H Cowan, Esqr., is to pronounce a eulogy on the life and character of the late Gov. Dudley, a duty, for which Mr. Cowan's acquaintance with the subject eminently qualifies him. The Carolina Hotel is temporarily closed—what are visitors to do? We are certainly at a loss for hotel accommodations.—*Daily Journal 5th inst.*

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.—Stockholders in this Bank met here yesterday. All the old directors were re-elected. At the meeting of the directors held in the evening, O. G. Parsley, Esq., was re-elected President.—*Daily Journal 6th inst.*

BANK OF WILMINGTON.—The Stockholders in this institution met yesterday, in the Odd Fellow's Hall The former officers were re-elected.

☞ Our Know-Nothing cotemporaries at the South somehow quote queer authorities against the Administration and the Democratic party. In order to break the effect of the immense Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, we see that they are quoting a paragraph from a little Democratic paper, published at Easton, in that State, which very ferociously denies that the approval of the President—or of anybody else, had anything to do with the result of the election. Now, this Easton, Pa., paper is known as Reeder's organ. Reeder has been turned out, by the President, for malfeasance in office, and out of revenge has turned a bitter opponent of the Administration, and the leader and chosen delegate of the law-defying Massachusetts abolition settlers in Kanzas, and it is this man's organ that Southern K. N. papers quote to disprove Democratic victories North. They must be hard run.

The Turks.

These people seem to fight well—very well when led by foreign officers. Their late repulse of the Russians at Kars on the eastern extremity of Asia Minor, was a brilliant affair if the reports be true, and whether true or not in all their details it is certain that they drove back the attacking Russians with vast slaughter and compelled them to raise the seige and retreat. They say that they found four thousand Russians dead or wounded in the trenches. The defence was conducted by General Williams, an Englishman. Nearly all those under whom the Turks have done good fighting for many years past have been of foreign blood. Mahomet Ali, the celebrated pacha of Egypt was an Albanian, as was his able general Abrahim Pacha. Omer Pacha is a Croat, a graduate of an Austria Military School. Ishmail Pasha is an Irishman, General Guyon who took part in the Hungarian troubles found refuge in Turkey—entered the service and was made a Pasha.

The art of defence seems to have gained on that of attack. How very few places have been taken in this war. At Silistria, Citate, Turtukia, and indeed everywhere else on the line of the Danube, the Russians were thrown back with loss, and they have met the same fate at Kars. For long weary months two great nations spent all their force in vain against the earth-works of Sebastopol, and it is now but half taken. This South side of Sebastopol is about the only trophy of the war on either side.

Lord Palmerston it seems is really trying to bring up the British force in the Crimea to something tolerably respectable. The London Times' correspondent says that the force under Gen. Simpson amounts to nearly forty thousand effective men.

We would simply suggest to our independent Whig friends who have not joined the American Party, to take heed, lest in their desire to manifest their disapproval of the doctrines of that party, they do not incontinently find themselves depositing a loco-foco ballot at the coming election. If you cannot aid us, friends, don't assist your old enemies in slaughtering us at the polls.—*Wilmington Herald.*

"Mr. Justice," said the farmer, "I am sorry to say that my ox gored your bull badly; and, in fact, killed him." "Of course, Mr. Farmer, you expect to pay me for my bull, and the full price of him, too."—"Oh, certainly, Mr. Justice, your decision is perfectly right; but I made a slight mistake, it was your bull that gored my ox." "Ahem! Mr. Farmer, that alters the case decidedly. This thing must be seen to, sir, there's something not right, sir—not right, sir!—no sir—"

The *Herald* is very much like the Justice. It might be all right to get Democrats to join with the Know-Nothing party to prostrate their own former friends—it might be right to tell Whigs that the Whig party was in ruins as well as the Democratic, and that the New Order was to rise up over the ruins of both these parties. It might be right for the New Order to set the example of introducing an exclusive party control into town government where such a thing had been previously unknown—all this might be all right, but it would appear that it is a dreadful thing for Democrats and independent Whigs to unite without any reference to party questions, for the purpose of endeavoring to put an end to this system of exclusion against them both. If this be consistency then we must confess our total ignorance of the meaning of the word.—*Daily Journal 6th inst.*

PUBLICITY.—The "Herald" says that all secrecy is done away with, at least we suppose that it means to be so understood. It would look more consistent with this if the proceedings of the meetings of its party or order were published, and the actors assumed that responsibility which those acting with all other parties do. The committee of the anti-Know-Nothing meeting is known—what are the names of the K. N. committee of forty? Are they public?

☞ Louisiana and Mississippi voted yesterday for Governor, Congressmen and members of the State Legislature. To-day New York votes for some State officers and for members of the Legislature. There are all sorts of tickets. There are every shades of Democracy—Hard—Soft, and Half-Shells—Republicans, or Sewardites and Know-Nothings. The Soft Shell Democrats, in our opinion, will have a plurality, as the anti-Maine Law influence will, generally, be thrown for that ticket. By casting out a few factious men from both wings of the Democratic party in New York, that party might easily have been harmonized upon perfectly sound principles. Massachusetts also votes to-day for State officers and members of the Legislature. The candidates for Governor are Beach, Democrat; Gardner, K. N.; Walley, Whig, and Rockwell, Republican or Abolition Fusion. The Liberal party, *i. e.*, the opponents of the Maine Liquor Law, and all other ultraisms in morals or politics, have selected their State ticket from the names on the Whig and Democratic tickets, supporting the Democratic candidates for Governor and Attorney General, the Whig nominees for the balance of the State offices.

Wisconsin, New Jersey and Nebraska Territory also vote—Wisconsin for Governor, State officers and Members of the Legislature; New Jersey for Members of the Legislature and County officers; Nebraska for a Territorial Delegate in Congress and Territorial officers.

The Maryland election takes place to-morrow for the choice of six Congressmen, State Comptroller, Lottery Commissioner, Members of the Legislature and Local officers. For the honor of the State of Maryland, we trust that a Lottery Commissioner may soon cease to be one of her institutions.

It is too late to speculate on the result of elections which are even now decided or in process of decision, or will be decided in another day. We think they will exhibit the same evidences of that reaction against Know Nothingism so marked in those states in which elections have already been held this Fall.

Daily Journal 6th inst.

☞ A private letter informs us that Frederick N. Foy, Esq., formerly of Onslow county, N. C., but for several years past a citizen of Marion county, East Florida, has been elected a member of the next Legislature of that State.

The *Herald*, and those with whom it acts, may rest assured, that if angry discussion should arise during the coming contest for municipal officers, we, at least, shall not be chargeable with it. We shrink from no responsibility properly belonging to the position we have deemed right to assume, and shall speak plainly and openly; yet, we trust, to use its own language, "Calmly, dispassionately and courteously." Such we believe to be the position of every friend of the movement first publicly initiated at the Court House. The *Herald* does wrong, we are willing to believe unintentionally, to the speakers at the Court House. It confounds what were charged as the *tendencies* of an order uniting politics with religion, with assertions that it had actually reached that point in this place. We are aware also of other totally erroneous reports of expressions used, which reports, we are also willing to believe have originated in misconception, but which shall be noticed at the proper time and place. Excitement, we presume, cannot be avoided; undue bitterness, we think may, and it is the duty of all to act with reference to the attainment of this desirable end. What must come, must come, we suppose, but let it not be unnecessarily sought for, nor aggravated. Let us, to use a somewhat contradictory expression, fight in peace.

Daily Journal 6th inst.

OFFICE OF THE WIL. & MAN. R. R CO.,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 7, 1855.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company, held this day, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Board on the death of Ex-Gov DUDLEY, and the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have heard with feelings of the deepest regret of the death of Ex-Gov. E. B. Dudley, late a member of this Board, and the first President of this Company; that in the projection of this road and the organization of the Company he stood among its foremost friends and advocates, and that to the manly energy, enterprising spirit and buoyant hope which were leading features of his character, we were much indebted for that stability of purpose and determination to succeed, which were so essential to this Company in its inception.

Resolved, That the cause of Internal Improvements, in his decease, has lost a most valued friend, one ever ready by example as well as by precept, to give an effective impulse to Public Works, which were to redound to the benefit of his Country.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be spread upon the Minutes of this Board; that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased and that they be published in the papers of the town.

WM. A. WALKER, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO.

Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, NOV. 6.—The steamship Arago, from Havre, arrived at her wharf this afternoon, with four days later advices from Europe.

Flour and wheat dull at previous quotations.—Western canal is quoted at 42 a 44s; Ohio 45 a 46s Corn has advanced one shilling. Another account states that flour has advanced one shilling, and an advance of 4d in wheat. Provisions firm.

Cotton has declined an eighth, with daily sales of 4,000 bales.

The London money market is in a stringent condition. Consols closed at 87¼.

The financial crisis at Paris is represented as quite alarming. The Bourse is deserted and stock speculations at an end.

From the seat of war there is nothing of a new or startling character. The Russians are still actively and arduously engaged in fortifying the north side of Sebastopol.

The allies are preparing for another general engagement. They have occupied Kinbourne.

Fifteen hundred Russian prisoners have been sent to Constantinople.

General Simpson has been succeeded by Sir W. J. Codrington as commander of the British forces in the Crimea.

The general news by this arrival is not of an important character.

The London papers announce the death of Sir William Molesworth.

The cholera is making terrible ravages in Madrid.

A terrible railroad accident occurred near Lyons, whereby sixty lives were lost.

The papers notice a number of bread riots in London and other parts of England.

Great apprehensions are felt in England and France in regard to the financial embarrassments in both countries.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES AND THE COURT OF CLAIMS. By a special order from the President all employes in any branch whatever of the Executive Department of the Government are forbidden from essaying to practice as attorneys before the Claims Court. The order is in accordance with the spirit of the law for the prevention of frauds, which assumes, with great justice, that it is not proper that any public officer should be interested in obtaining the allowance of any claim against the Treasury of the United States.

"The Lazy-Man's Bedstead" is the title given to an article of furniture which attracts much attention at the Fair of the American Institute in New York. It is described as a newly-invented bedstead, attached to the head of which is a small alarm clock, so connected with the bed that at a given moment the alarm bell will ring, and, in five minutes thereafter, if the sleeper does not arise, the mattress upsets, and he is straightway, and without any ceremony, tumbled out of bed. The difficulty will be in getting the article into practical use. Will a lazy man buy it?

A BANK OFFICER LOCKED UP.—The Boston Mail says: As an officer of one of our city banks was closing up business, a short time since, he entered the safe, key in hand, to see that all was right, when another officer, not knowing he was in there, closed the safe doors, and the spring lock fastened the gentleman on the inside. Here was a fix—but after much anxiety another key was produced, and the prisoner duly liberated.

ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS RUFFIN, OF ALAMANCE,

Delivered before the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, Oct. 18th, 1855.

The duty has been assigned to me of making to this assemblage of our fellow-citizens the usual annual address on behalf of the Agricultural Society of North Carolina. I heartily wish for your sakes, as well as my own, that it had been allotted to some other person more competent to instruct or entertain. But, though reluctantly, I have undertaken it, that I might, if no other good should be done, show my concern in the welfare of the agriculture of North Carolina and its kindred arts, and my zeal for their advancement and prosperity, under a confident assurance indeed, of the kind consideration of North Carolinians for the imperfections of one who, though long unused to public speaking, is sincerely desirous, in any way he can, of magnifying to North Carolinians their chief calling and office, and endeavoring to make them satisfied with their situation here.

In the first place it is fit, that to all here thanks for their attendance and a hearty welcome should be tendered. The purposes of the Society and the modes of effecting them, are generally known and we invite the co-operation of all in the good work. Join in our association. Let every one add what he can to the general fund of agricultural knowledge. Enter into the competition for improving tillage, perfecting and increasing the productions of the grains, the grasses, the vegetables, and the fruits of the earth, our animals, and our implements of husbandry, and other manufactures; and exhibit here at our Fairs such things as you have. Indeed, those who bring only themselves are very welcome; for, after all, our men and women are our best productions, and it can only raise our just pride to see them gathered together to extend acquaintance, form friendships, gain and impart knowledge, honor agriculture, and thereby become the more content with our lot being cast in North Carolina.

Next, the Agricultural Society owes, and we ask the agricultural community to join in making acknowledgments to the General Assembly for the pecuniary aid extended to the Society. Its usefulness depends chiefly on its ability to offer and pay premiums to exhibitors to such an amount as may stimulate competition and multiply exhibitions. A proper amount of premiums was larger than could be confidently counted on at all times from the fluctuating and uncertain contributions of annual subscribers and visitors at the Fairs; and, since our last annual meeting, the Society presented to the Legislature a memorial praying such assistance from the Public Treasury as that body might deem requisite to the advancement of agricultures and manufactures among us. I am happy to announce here, that in compliance with the memorial, a permanent annual appropriation of $1500 was made for the payment of premiums, subject only to the politic proviso, that within the preceding twelve months, the Society shall have raised the like sum for the same uses The appropriation, if not fully adequate to the wants and claims of a people as agricultural as those of North Carolina, is yet of great benefit in many respects, and chiefly as permanently establishing the Society and Fairs, since it cannot be supposed that the farmers and mechanics and traders of the State have hearts so dead to their duty and interests as to let them fail for want of contributions on their part to an equal amount. The present is the first occasion since the grant, on which the Society has had the opportunity of acknowledging this legislative bounty, and we take much pride and pleasure in doing so.

Now, it may be asked: Is the agriculture of North Carolina worthy of this public patronage, and of the efforts of some of her citizens to promote and improve it? I answer, Yes—yes, North Carolina is entitled to all, that every one of her people can do to promote her prosperity and elevate her character; and her sons will be amply remunerated for their efforts for her advantage and their own. Our occupations are essentially agricultural, and embrace all its variety of pursuits — planting, farming, breeding of live stock, and the culture of fruits. Until very recently they were almost exclusively agricultural, as there were natural obstacles to foreign commerce difficult to overcome, and but few manufacturing establishments among us. In both these respects progress has been made and is making; and there is good ground of hope, that before long fleets of our own merchantmen will sail from our shores, richly laden with our productions for sale or exchange in the ports of sister States and foreign countries; while factories of various kinds, now established in different parts of the State, will be multiplied beyond any present calculation that can be made, not only for the fabrication of the most useful implements of wood, iron, and other metals, but for our supply of those fabrics out of the great Southern staple, cotton, which have become indispensable Manufactures are already, without doubt, material helps to agriculture by diversifying employments, increasing the consumption at home of our crops and stocks, and supplying on the spot and without delay many articles needful to the planter and farmer. In time they will become a more distinct, productive, and influential item in our political economy; but never, I think, as the rival or foe of our agriculture, but as a faithful friend and servant. As, yet, however, the cultivation of the earth is the great and productive business of North Carolina. It has made us hitherto a thriving and happy rural people. We are still so; and it will make us still more so, as it becomes improved and more productive. Why should not the agriculture of North Carolina be improvable and improved, and her sons, engaged in it, as prosperous and happy as those of any other parts of our country? No reason of weight can be given in the negative, if we will but strive for improvement. Every thing is in our favor if we will make the effort and use the proper means; and of that every one may be satisfied if he will observe and reflect on what is around him.

The profits and the comforts of agriculture depend mainly on climate, soil, labor, and the facilities for disposing of surpluses of production. The two first, climate and soil, should be congenial to products requisite for the sustenance of the husbandman himself, and in demand for others who cannot produce for themselves. In both points North Carolina is highly blessed. In her position on the globe she occupies that temperate and happy mean, which is conducive to health and the vigorous exertion of the faculties and energies of body and mind, in employments tending more than all others to the hospitalities and charities of life and the other virtues of the heart, and which constitutes a climate, that, in unison with her fertile soil, yields abundantly to the diligent tiller nearly all the necessaries and many of the luxuries required by man. We do not work barely to maintain life; but, beyond that, to realise gains that may be employed in the addition of other things productive of the elevation and refinement of civilized man. Our winters, by their duration and rigor, do not confine us long within doors, nor cause us to consume the productions of our labor during the other parts of the year; but we are able to prosecute our field operations and comfortably pursue our productive employments throughout the four seasons. Though not of such extent of latitude as thereby to create much variety of climate, and consequently of production; yet, the dimensions of North Carolina east and west supply that deficiency in a remarkable degree. The proximity to the ocean of her eastern coast, and the difference in elevation between that and the mountains of the west, with the gradations in the intermediate regions, produces a diversity of general climate which gives to North Carolina, in herself, the advantages of many countries conjointly. By nature, too, her soil was as diversified and as excellent as her climate. The rich alluvial of the east, the extended and extremely fertile vallies of the many long streams—the Roanoke, the Tar, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, the Yadkin and Pee Dee, the Catawba, and other rivers, which appear upon our map, besides those of smaller streams, almost numberless, all, at moderate expense of care and labor, return large yields of nearly every grain and other production fit for food. Rice, maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, the pea, the potatoe of each kind, besides an endless variety of other sorts, vegetables, and fruits, are found abundantly therein; while higher up the country, in addition, the grasses grow so readily and luxuriantly as to afford not little plots on the moist bottoms of brooks, but extensive pastures and magnificent meadows to the mountain tops. Then, there are the great articles of cotton and tobacco, so extensively used and in such great and increasing demand — to one or the other of which the greater part of the State is eminently suited. Of fruits, melons of every kind and of the best qualities, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, nectarines and apricots flourish almost everywhere, as do also the smaller, but most valuable kinds, as the strawberry, the raspberry, gooseberry, currants, and, above all, our native grapes, the sweet and prolific Scuppernong and the rich Catawba, which mature well, besides some of foreign origin. When to these are added the fish, with which our eastern waters abound naval stores and lumber, our marls, our minerals, through the year, but are alive in the spring—our gold, silver, copper, and especially the extensive and rich deposits of iron ore, and coals, one may confidently ask, is there any other country which contains or produces more or a greater diversity of things to sustain life or to bring money? And then let me enquire of you, North Carolinians, what better country do *you* want than your own? I hold it is good enough—too good, I am tempted to say, for sinful man. It requires only to be dressed and tilled to give nearly all we want on earth, and much for our fellow man less happy situated. There may at some time be a stint below our usual abundance; but we need never fear a famine here while we work. Indeed, that calamity can hardly befall a country where maize—which we call Indian corn—grows to perfection. There is no record of a dearth, approaching famine, where the principal crop was maize, as it is here. Our climate and soil are so congenial to the other cereals, that a failure of that crop from an unpropitious season is necessarily perceived in time to provide the others, or some of them, as a substitue.

Such is North Carolina! Here she is, and let any man say, who can, whether she be not in every thing as she has now been held up to him. Then, why should any leave her? I trust the period of her people's deserting her and seeking—what they never found—a better place, is near its end, and that they will cleave to her and exalt her by uniting in an effort to render her, by increased fertility, yet more teeming in her productions, and to embellish her with durable and tasteful habitations, gardens and lawns, with substantial farm houses, with orchards and every other thing that can make her beautiful in our eye and fasten our affections on her. True, the soil is not what it once was, and our task is not merely to preserve fertility, but in a great degree to restore that which has been more or less exhausted. We must not blame our ancestors too hastily or too severely, for the system under which the rich vegetable loam they found here was so used up. The labors and hardships of settling a wild country leave but little opportunity for more than preparing for cultivation and cropping such parts of the land as are absolutely necessary for maintaining the colony. Land was in plenty—timber an incumbrance, and labor scarce and costly; so that, in reality, it was cheaper, and the sounder economy in them to bring new fields with their exceeding superficial fertility into culture, rather than manure those which they had reduced by imperfect tillage and scourging cropping. Throughout America the land suffered by the exhausting operations of the settlers and their descendants for several generations; but that can only go on to a certain extent, and then it must stop. When getting to be so reduced as not to pay for cultivation, necessity forbids a further reduction of the soil, and then the process of regeneration begins. At first it proceeds slowly; but every degree of improvement furnishes means for still greater, and accordingly it increases its pace, and by improved culture, manures, rotation of crops, and the like, it ends in a productiveness beyond its original capacity.

If not to the lowest, certainly to a very low condition, much of the land in the State had been brought; and the time came, when, if improvement was ever to be made, it would be commenced. I use the expression, "the time came" instead of "has come," because it is a joyful fact, that some persons in various parts of the State, many in some parts, have improved, and continue to improve their lands and increase their crops—profiting much therefrom in their fortunes and setting the rest of us examples by which we ought also to profit. We have all heard for some years past, that the era of improvement had begun in the great and wealthy county of Edgecombe; and I learn from unquestionable sources, that the intelligent and enterprising planters of that county have been rewarded by signal success. I do not propose to enter into a detail of their system, further than to say, that it consists chiefly in draining by ditches and embankments, making and applying composts, the use of guano and plaster of Paris, and the field-pea as an ameliorating crop, as well as food for stock. I advise every one, however, who has the opportunity, by minute enquiries to obtain from those who have put this system into use, detailed information respecting it; and I feel no hesitation in preferring a request to the planters of Edgecombe, as public-spirited gentlemen, to communicate through our agricultural periodicals, the history of their improvements, and their experiments—as well those in which they failed as those in which they succeeded, with all other matters which may be useful to their brethren in other sections.

In other parts of the country, with which I am more intimately acquainted, much improvement has been made, to my own knowledge. Of the counties ranging along our northern border from Warren to Stokes, inclusive, I have had for about fifty years considerable knowledge. That was the principal region of the tobacco culture. According to the course of that culture, wherever it prevailed in our early annals, the country was cut down rapidly, cropped mercilessly with a view to quantity rather than quality, then put into corn, and exhausted quickly and almost entirely. When I first knew it, and for a long time afterwards, there were abounding evidences of former fertility, and existing and sorrowful sterility. Corn and tobacco and oats were almost the only crops. But little wheat and no cultivated grasses were to be seen in the country. Warren and Granville bought the little flour they used from Orange wagons. Large tracts were disfigured by galls and frightful gullies, turned out as "old-fields," with broomstraw and old field pines for their own vesture, instead of their stately primitive forests, or rich crops for the use of man. This is a sad picture. But it is a true one; and there was more fact than figure in the saying by many, whose work of destruction rendered that region so desolate, and who then abandoned it, that it was "old and worn out." Happily, some thought its condition not so hopeless, and cherishing that attachment for the spots of their nativity, within these few years—since the time of river navigation and railroads began—set about repairing the ravages of former days. Do you suppose they were content with less crops, and therefore that they cultivated less land than before, leaving a large area to natural recovery by rest? That was not their course. They did not give up the culture of tobacco, but greatly increased it, and corn also; and they added to their rotation, wheat, when so much more easily and cheaply carried to market. But they greatly increased the collection and application of manures obtained from abroad, and protected the land from washing by judicious hillside trenching and more thorough plowing. The result has been, that many old fields have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, the lands generally much increased in fertility, and of course in actual, and market value in the like proportion, while the production has, probably doubled in quantity and value in all the range of counties mentioned. Such examples are honorable to those who set them, and useful to others, who desire to improve. For that reason I have thought it proper thus to signalize them, as I would gladly do others, which may, and I hope do exist, were I as well aware of them: contenting myself with adding only, that I think I see the dawn of a better day in the county of my own residence and those contiguous. For our present purpose, it is sufficient that we can hence learn that the effects of the most injudicious and destructive may be repaired by good husbandry, in the use of fertilizers saved on the farm, and others which are becoming better known and more attainable than formerly; and thus all outlay will be more than reimbursed at a short day by the increase of products, besides enhancing the value of real estate. Thus will our agriculture be rendered as pleasing and as profitable as that of the most favored portions of the earth.

Then let me say once more to you, men of North Carolina, stick to her, and make her what she can be and ought to be. For you and your sons she will yield a rich harvest: to some "thirty fold, some sixty fold, and some an hundred fold," according to the skill and diligence with which the tillage of the good ground is done.

The nature of the labor employed in our agriculture is the next subject for our consideration. It is a most important element in the cost, amount and value of production I very frankly avow the opinion, that our mixed labor of free white men of European origin and slaves of the African race, is as well adapted to the public and private ends of our agriculture as any other could be—making our cultivation not less thorough, cheap and productive than it would be, if carried on by white labor alone, and far more so than the blacks by themselves could make it; and, therefore, that it has a beneficial influence on the prosperity of the country, and the physical and moral state of both races, rendering both better and happier than either would be here, without the other Of course, I am not about entering into that controversy which has connected itself with the contentions of sectional factions, struggling for political power. It is unnecessary that I should; for every one is aware, I believe, of the nature of the controversy and the motives of the parties to it. It is one of the conservative effects of slavery to impress on us a deep conviction of the inestimable value of the Union, and a profound reverence for the Constitution which created it; and hence we habitually cherish a good feeling, as of brethren towards our fellow-citizens of every State, and any deed or word tending to impair the perpetuity of the Union and the efficiency of the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance with it, or to alienate the affections of the people of the different States from each other, is seen with impatience and frowned on with indignation. Indeed, if there were any thing in slavery or the interests connected with it incompatible with that fundamental law, I doubt not that our people would willingly abide by that sacred instrument, though it should cut off a right hand or pluck out a right eye. But there will be no occasion for a display of our loyalty in that respect, since the Constitution clearly recognizes our slavery, sustains the rights of ownership, and enforces the duty of service; and I am persuaded, that the obligation of those provisions and their execution will be ultimately pronounced and carried out by those on whom the Constitution itself confers the authority. My purpose, now, however, is merely to maintain that slavery here is favorable to the interests of agriculture in point of economy and profit, and not unwholesome to the moral and social condition of each race.

In support of the first part of the proposition, a decisive argument is furnished by the fact that the amount and value of the productions of slave labor in this country exceeds those of similar productions, nay, of all other agricultural productions, of an equal number of men in any other country, as far as they can be ascertained. In some localities, indeed, and in respect to some articles of great value, the production would cease, or nearly cease, with slavery; since the blacks, by the constitutions inherited from their African ancestors, can labor, without detriment, under degrees of heat, moisture, and exposure, which are found to be fatal to the whites, whose systems are better adapted to different conditions of the atmosphere. In truth, if the free men in those States in which slavery prevails be allowed credit for common sense and the capacity to understand their own wants and interests, the utility of the employment of slave labor and its productiveness are established beyond controversy, simply by the fact, that it is done. Men who are thoroughly versed in the practical operation of any institution, certainly will not, to their own prejudice, uphold it from generation to generation, and cling the closer to it as by its natural extension it becomes more and more destructive. If it be said that the continuance of slavery does not prove its utility to the Commonwealth, because it was continued of necessity and would have been, however impolitic it might be found, we must own some force in the suggestion, by itself, since at all times after its introduction it would have been difficult to get rid of it, and that difficulty has been continually increasing. It was much easier for those who now condemn so strenuously our toleration of slavery, to capture and enslave the helpless Africans and bring them here, than for us, without crime yet more heinous, to renounce our dominion over them and turn them loose to their own discretion and self-destruction. Their fate would soon be that of our native savages or the enfranchised blacks of the West Indies, the miserable victims of idleness, want, drunkenness, and other debaucheries. But the argument goes only to show that we would have done right, even though enforced thereto by the necessity spoken of—in still holding those people in bondage. It is far from showing that slavery would not have been and ought not to have been maintained, though there had been no such hypothetical necessity for doing so. Furthermore, there are numerous facts to prove a clear opinion to the contrary in every class of our population. When did any man, for example, leave North Carolina in order to get clear of his slaves or of slavery? We have indeed, a respectable and peaceful religious society—less numerous than formerly—who are forbidden by an article in their creed from holding men in slavery.—Even they never warred or contended against this institution here, nor sought to seduce or spirit away their neighbor's slaves; but like the quiet and christian men they professed to be, they left us and immigrated chiefly to the States of the North-west, in which slavery did not exist. With that slight exception, the public sentiment is so generally satisfied with the existence of slavery and its propriety here, that it may properly be called universal. Some men have emancipated some or all of their slaves by sending them to other States. But I know not of an instance in which the former owner went with them, or left North Carolina because other owners would not follow their example. On the contrary, when our slaveholders remove, they carry their slaves with them further South, where slavery is, if possible, more firmly fixed than here, because they expect the labor of the slaves to be more productive. Besides, there are many inhabitants of this State who do not hold slaves, some from choice and some from inability to purchase them, and nevertheless they are contented to abide among us and our slaves. And it is also true, that even when those men migrate, much the larger part of them likewise go to the south of us in the thick of slavery, because they hope to make a greater profit from their own exertions. These facts, which cannot be denied, will bear reflection, and furnish evidence sufficient to satisfy any fair mind that there is an unanimous conviction of our people that slavery, as it exists here, is neither unprofitable, nor impolitic, nor unwholesome. For certainly, though slaveholders, we may claim to possess as clear understandings, and as clear consciences as generally fall to the lot of other men.

It would, indeed, be otherwise, if it were true, as supposed or set forth by some, that slavery degrades free labor, and, consequently, that our population are too proud or too lazy to work, and become, especially slave owners, dissolute and profligate in morals, as well as atrocious tyrants. But that is not true—not at all true; and there never was a greater mistake than to suppose it true. It cannot but excite a smile in us, who know the contrary so well, when we are told that white men do not work here, and that they do not because it is considered disgraceful. Why, there is not a country on earth in which honest labor and diligence in business in all classes and conditions, is considered more respectable, or is more respected. We, like every other people, have the idle and the vicious amongst us. But they are chiefly those who have the least connexion with slaves, and particularly those employed in agriculture, and are to be found, without means, lounging about cities and villages. Many most independent farmers, who own slaves, but not enough to make their superintendence full employment, work, they and their sons, with their slaves; and it is sure, that no one here ever treated them or thought of them as disgraced by it. Indeed every one, who by intelligence, integrity, and industry, provides for himself and his household either in the field or at the forge, or any other mechanical pursuit, is as highly respected here as in every other well ordered community, and many of them are of great and useful influence in society.

It is a mistake, too, equally notable, that slaveholders are above or exempt from the cares and the business of life; and it is a gross calumny to represent them as the ruthless and relentless tyrants, of whom some persons delight to draw over-charged and exaggerated caricatures. Although the labor of a large slaveholder is not manual, yet it is not the less engrossing and onerous; and the feelings between masters and their slaves in the great bulk of our population is kindly on the part of the former, and affectionately faithful on the part of the latter. Slavery, indeed, is not a pure and unmixed good. Nor is any that is human. There are instances of cruel and devilish masters, and of turbulent and refractory slaves, who cannot be controlled and brought into subjection but by extraordinary severity. But these are exceptions, and

to care for them, and provide for them; to restrain them from baneful excesses, and employ them in moderate, though steady labor. That this is the course—the established habit of the slaveholding portion of the country, is plainly to be deduced from an increase in the numbers of our slave population beyond the ratio of natural increase in the population of any other nation; which could only arise from the abundant supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, and a contented state of mind.

It is a great error in those who do not know our slavery, to confound authority in the private relation, though it be that of a slaveholder, with the absolute power of a prince on a throne. A political despot is separated from his subjects. He knows them not nor loves them. He sympathizes with none of them, but their positions and feelings are in constant hostility. But authority in domestic life, though not necessarily, is naturally considerate, mild, easy to be entreated, and tends to an elevation in sentiment in the superior which generates a humane tenderness for those in his power, and renders him regardful alike of the duty and dignity of his position. It is only when the authority is disputed and resisted, that a conflict occurs; and the slaves, if kept to themselves, unprompted from without, will seldom give occasion in that way for rigor. Why should this propitious state of things be changed? Why should any wish a change? Especially, why should persons who have no concern in it, who are not of us, and know not what they do, officiously interfere in a relation so entirely domestic and delicate? We know that our slaves are generally humble, obedient, quiet, and a contented and cheerful race of laborers. Scattered over the plantations in rural occupations, they are never riotous or dangerous, as the same number of uneducated working men have often been in other parts of our country. Slaves are no part of the State, with no political power, and seek no violent or sudden changes in the law or policy of the country; and where slavery exists labor and capital never come in conflict, because they are in the same hands, and operate in harmony. It is not, then, a blot upon our laws, nor a stain on our morals, nor a blight upon our land. A signal instance of its beneficial political influence just occurs to me, to which I cannot refrain from asking your attention. The sad fate of the Indian tribes in the territories now forming the United States, is familiar to every one. With the exception of a few small remnants, seated among the whites as a degraded caste, in one or two of the northern States, all belonging to that region are extinct. They had no separate property, and therefore they never engaged in the pursuits of civil life, and could not be civilized. They were killed up in wars with the whites, or at their instigation, with each others deprived of their land, and, consequently, with reduced supplies of food by the diminution of game, and brutalized by intemperance, they wasted away while they were yet savages. The same fate befel most of those at the South, and from the same causes. But there are exceptions worthy of grave consideration. There were five large tribes on this side of the Mississippi—the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the Seminoles. The two former were nearer to us, and, indeed, part of their territory was within our borders. Therefore we are more familiar with them, and I will speak only of them, though I believe the same is true of all of them. The Cherokees and the Creeks suffered losses of land and people like the other tribes; but they differed from them in one circumstance, and only one, from which, however, most important consequences resulted. It so happened, that, while yet respectable in strength, they got, in some way—by capture or purchase—some negro slaves. Immediately there was a change in their whole polity, which preserved their existence, and increased their numbers and their wealth. The acquisition of slaves gave them the idea of property in individuals, and in order to make the labor of the slaves beneficial, a qualified property in the lands occupied by each Indian, and worked by his slaves, was recognized by the nation, and the pursuits and arts of civilized life were established among them; farms were extended, dwellings erected, traffic practised, clothes worn after the fashion of the whites, schools and churches opened, and the red man became as the white man in his occupations, property, education and religion. And now these tribes form intelligent and thriving people beyond the Mississippi, with enlarged knowledge, property and power; with a printed statue-book, with a legislative body, and regular tribunal of justice.—Such works hath American slavery wrought upon those tribes! Is that a reproach to it? And is it not marvellous that, still, it should be pursued by persons having no knowledge of its practical operations, under a phrenzy against slavery in the abstract, fatally bent on its restriction and destruction, though they thereby should desolate our fields, desecrate our altars, and cause the blood of both races of our people to flow in rivers? Such philanthropy is both fanciful and ferocious, and must gall and irritate, and may, to a certain extent, alarm some. But I believe we need not apprehend much danger to our personal rights or political institutions. Occasionally demagogues may sway popular or legislative majorities against us. But it can only be for a season, and a short season. For, in every part of our beloved country there are men, and, I trust many men, of sound heads and sound hearts, who are as able as we to understand and explain the constitution, and calculate the value of the Union as justly. Such men must have great influence in society, however it may be constituted, and will assuredly instruct, persuade, and lead back the masses to a due regard for the constitutional rights of their fellow citizens—not less their fellow citizens because living far apart—for multitudes, proverbially prone to change, never do so more readily, than when, under the guidance of wise and good men, they can retreat from an extreme wrong, and escape from the domination of those who dishonestly led them into it. The very excess of the error ensures its speedy perception, and a more perfect reaction. I believe we shall be one people again in good feeling; and therefore I cherish the spirit of brotherhood even towards those who may now seem to hold it in the least respect; and in that I only sympathise, I am sure, with the great bulk of my fellow citizens at home.

On the remaining point, on which the interests of agriculture, and, indeed, of all other employments depend—namely, the facility of transportation, I have to offer to all North Carolinians heart-felt congratulations. The carriage of bulky and cheap articles long distances in wagons over bad roads, was a great draw-back on the profits of capital and labor for a long time here. Some relief in particular parts of the State was derived from even the imperfect improvement made in the navigation for boats on a few of our rivers. But it was far below the wants and demands of the people; and afterwards resort was had to Railroads. The wonders worked by steam, and railways are indeed astonishing throughout the world. In no part of it can they be more requisite or beneficial than in this State, the extent of which and the want of navigable waters at only a short distance from the sea, rendered them indispensible. Every one, therefore, ought to commend the legislative policy in providing them, and in extending them from time to time as the funds of the State may be found adequate. It will not, I trust, be going out of the way, while on this subject, to say a word in honor of the memory of a great and good man, who first presented the utility and construction of Railroads to the notice and patronage of this State. I allude to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the late eminent and zealous president of the University. Upwards of thirty years ago he visited Europe on the business of the college, and there saw such roads in use; and soon after his return, I remember, he published a series of essays under the signature of "Carlton," in a newspaper printed in this city, explaining the practicability of their construction and earnestly urging a central one from Buncombe to Beaufort. The novelty of the suoject and the dread of the expense, operating upon timid counsels, prevented his suggestion from being then adopted. But it is honorable to his sagacity, that at the late session of the legislature charters were granted for completing a line of Railroad on the very route recommended by him, when probably it was unknown or had been forgotten by the acting generation of legislators, that he had ever advocated the measure. I shall be pardoned for desiring to rescue from oblivion for a brief space longer his early service in a cause now so generally and justly advocated, and of such surpassing importance.

I have thus endeavored to lay before you the resources and advantages enjoyed by North Carolina, and her capacity to supply the wants of man, and satisfy his reasonable desires for accumulation and the higher enjoyments of both laboring and educated and more refined men. It has been done without setting up any claim for her, which I do not believe to be well founded, or any statement in which I do not expect your concurrence. In truth I have said nothing new, and I have not sought so much to impart information as to excite reflection on what you already know. For we take no note of things that we see every day, and it is a more common fault not to make a proper use of knowledge, than it is not to possess it, to fail in duty, not because we are ignorant of it, but because we are indifferent to it. My purpose has been to present to you, with much plainness of speech, things that none can deny, and are fully known among us. You know that all these things are true. If they be, let them make their impress on our minds and hearts, that we may be duly sensible of, and thankful for, the goodly bounties of health, competence, and wealth, which may be derived from the agriculture and other occupations of North Carolina.

I am quite sensible that I have performed most defectively the task set for myself. After the lapse of more than thirty years since I engaged in public discussions, I ought not to have undertaken it, and regret I did so, especially as this address has been hastily prepared under many disadvantages. I beseech your forgiveness, and will make the best reparation now in my power, by promising not to offend in the same way again; and, as I have very nearly arrived at the scriptural limit of man's life, I think I may, in conclusion, safely make the promise. I cannot close, however, without asking you once more to cleave to North Carolina. Stay in her, fertilize her, till her, cherish her rising manufactures, extend her rail-ways, encourage and endow her schools and colleges, sustain her institutions, develop her resources, promote knowledge, virtue and religion throughout her borders, stimulate State pride, and exalt her to renown. And may the blessing of Almighty God be upon each one of you, and on all North Carolina, and make her good name and fair fame endless!

FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE JEWS.—The The first general conference of the Jews of the United States convened at Cleveland on the 17th ult. It was composed of Rabbis and delegates from the various congregations in this country, and organized by the election of Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, president; Rev. Dr. Cohu, of Albany, vice president; and Rev. Dr. Lillienthal, of Cincinnati, secretary. Most of the afternoon was devoted to preliminary discussion, and the consideration of a platform basing the entire proceedings of the conference upon the inspiration of the Bible and the teachings of the Talmud, which was finally adopted. Among the Rabbis present were Rev. Dr. Isaac Lesser, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Gothelf, of Louisville; Rev. Dr. Rottenheim, of Cincinnati; Rabbi Kalisch, of Cleaveland; and Dr. Merzbacher, of New York. The second day was devoted to the discussion of the derivation of the Talmud, whether it was of divine origin or the work of the elders of Israel in the days of Moses and Joshua; decided as the result of both—i. e., that is partly spiritual, partly rabbinical—a divine treatise upon the Scriptures, and more particularly the Pentateuch.

The new rifle musket, manufactured at the United States armories, has the length of its barrel reduced from 42 to 40 inches. The exterior reduced, and the calibre from 0.69 to 0.58 of an inch. The barrel has three decreasing groves, with a point and rear sight brazed on, graduated from one to one thousand yards. The weight of the new arm is one-quarter of a pound lighter than the old model. The lock is changed to a front action swivel lock with the Maynard attachment, which will contain sixty primers. The ball is an elongated, hollow, pointed ball, weighing 497 grains, which is about sixty grains heavier than the present round ball. The new model rifle requires but 60 grains of powder, which is 50 grains less than the present service charge of the smooth bore musket.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—Letters have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore William Mervine, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, dated at Mare island, (navy yard,) near San Francisco, the 5th ultimo. The officers and crews were all in good health. This squadron comprises the following-named United States vessels: The frigate Independence (flag-ship,) the sloops St. Mary's, Decatur, and Portsmouth, the steamer Massachusetts, and the frigate St. Lawrence

VESSELS SOLD.—There were sold at auction, in Boston, on Wednesday, barque Medora, 197 tons, copper fastened, sheathed with zinc, and well found, for $5,500; also barque Diligence, 240 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, well found, for 6,300; also barque, N. W. Bridge, 257 tons, a strong vessel, copper fastened, and well found, for $5,800; and brig Henrietta, built at Medford, 234 tons, double deck, coppered and copper fastened, well found, for 7,000, cash and time.

CONSTITUTION OF THE EARTH.—A writer in the Scientific American, after examining all the various theories concerning the structure of the earth, endorses the conclusion that the world is one mass or globe of mixed metals, of which the mere crust has become rusted, or of earthy form; the outer rind, as it were, preventing any rapid combination taking place with the metallic surface, five or six miles below the surface of the dry land. Eruptions from volcanoes, he thinks, are produced by the sea getting down to the metallic surface through some fissure in the earth's crust; decomposition of the water then takes place—fire, flame, and steam causing eruption.

SHIPMENT OF CORN FROM TEXAS.—We learn from the Indianola Bulletin that a shipment of 1,100 bushels of corn was recently made from that port to New Orleans, the first shipment of the kind ever made from Matagorda Bay. The Bulletin expects that in a few years the shipment of corn from the bay will be quite extensive. The same paper says that Capt. James M. Foster, of Indianola, has shipped during the last twelve months from that place, five thousand beeves, besides a large number from Galveston, for which he has paid upwards of $90,000.

ROYAL SWINDLING; OR, HOW TO OBTAIN A SPLENDID CARPET.—It was lately said the King of Naples was likely to embroil himself in a war with England. The King had committed one of these petty acts of mean swindling that a despot can lawfully practise. The whole plot is thus clearly developed:

"King Ferdinand of Naples, it appears, ordered a splendid set of carpets from an English manufacturer, which were made to size, and ornamented with the royal arms. The manufacturer accompanied his goods to Naples, which were refused, on the impertinent ground that they were never ordered, although he produced the order in writing. He was told to sell them; but that was impossible, as they had the royal arms on them. He was commanded to put them on board ship and export them. He did ship them, and had to pay export duty. The vessel was then refused a clearance, and the carpets were landed. He was then told to sell them at auction. A very low bidding was made, and no advance followed; and he was not allowed to buy them in. He got for them much less than the export duty he had paid. But what became of the carpets? They were actually bought at auction by one of the King's agents, against whom none dared to compete, and now cover the floors of the palace for which they had been fabricated. The manufacturer complained to the British consul, who demanded redress; but it was refused.

"But since the fall of Sebastopol the King became frightened, and has offered a pecuniary reparation for this attempted royal swindling. His coin will probably be accepted, as Great Britain can claim nothing beyond ample reparation for this individual injustice."

ARCTIC GAIETIES.—The searching expedition under command of Lieut. Hartstene had a lively and merry time of it at the hyperborean town of Disco. They found it contained about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, a few of whom were Danes, and the remainder Esquimaux or of mixed race. All were boundlessly polite, hospitable, and honest. Two of the daughters of the Governor, Misses Sophia and Maria Bosberg, visited the Release, where, after having regaled themselves most heartily on "butter and cranberry sauce," for which they exhibited an extravagant fondness, they joined the officers in the dance, and, under the frozen sky of the north, our gallant tars reviewed their recollections of the gay saloons of their far away and sunny homes by going through the steps of the polka, mazurka, and redowa with the fascinating Danish belles. It is said the ladies danced with great elegance and grace, and succeeded in winning as completely the hearts of their American beaux as they had those of some British gentlemen who had visited them the year before.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.—More than a foot of snow has fallen in Franklin and parts of St. Lawrence and Essex counties, N. Y., on Thursday of last week.—It had been snowing for more than twenty-four hours up to two o'clock of that day. A letter from Pulaski, Oregon county, N. Y., dated the 25th, says:—"We have about ten inches snow, and it is snowing fast."

DEAD.—James G. Stanly, brother of the Hon. Edward Stanly, of N. C., died at Fort Clark, Texas, on the 23d of September.

English Policy.

The arts of England in these latter times are more successful than her arms. Whilst her soldiers in the East add no lustre to her historic renown, her diplomacy in the West seems about to achieve a triumph which will retrieve the greatest blunder of her career as an empire—that unjust and oppressive policy which deprived her of America. We lately published an extract from the letter of an intelligent American gentleman abroad to the National Intelligencer, setting forth that the opinion is freely expressed in England and on the continent that there will be a grand blow up at the next session of Congress, which will be followed in one or two years by the dissolution of the Union, and that then England will take the South under her protection. Here, we have in few words, the whole policy which we have always contended, governed the counsels of England in relation to this country. Ascertain what are the interests of a nation and it is not difficult to discover her principles of action. It is the interest of England to get rid of that formidable commercial and manufacturing rival, the United States, and, unable to conquer her by arms, she has used the subject of abolition to distract and divide our people, so that we may ultimately fall a prey to our own dissensions. The abolition of the North is urged on by British influence and money, and, should it ever accomplish its foul work, and bring about a dissolution of the Union, it will just as surely find England siding with the South, without whose cotton she could not exist, as the sun will rise to-morrow morning. The miserable New England dupes are courting their own destruction.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Louisiana Elections.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—The Know Nothings have carried this city by a large majority. The result in the State has not as yet been ascertained. The chances, however, are in favor of the American party.

Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Gardner, the American candidate, has been elected Governor by from 10,000 to 15,000 plurality, and there are indications the American party have also a majority in the Legislature.

COURTING FOR FUN.—In Kentucky at the Flemington County Court, a wealthy man who courted a girl just for the fun, has been mulcted in $6,000 damages for breach of promise.

[COMMUNICATED.]

☞STOCKHOLDERS and SUCH OF OUR FRIENDS as may be here from out of town—we would advise one and all of them to patronise SCOTT & BALDWIN, if they want any article of Clothing or Under Garments. We do not hesitate to say, YOU CAN FIND THE BEST ARTICLES THERE. They do a Merchant Tailoring and Clothing trade, besides keeping a large assortment of Under Garments and Dress Articles.

If you want good Goods at fair prices, we know of no place to which we would send you with more confidence.

Remember this, Scott & Baldwin don't keep "*Slop Shop*," or *Auction Goods!*—they are their own Manufacturers!! Once more we say, if you wish Outside or Under Garments, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Half Hose, &c. Go to the "City Clothing Store," 38 Market street.

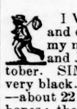
Nov. 8, 1855.—51-1t—10-1t

☞The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of medicine, is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should not be governed by principles cautiously selected from the contributions of long experience and close observations. How important, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalids unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practioners of modern times, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in able hands, as evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skilfully, it is producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia in cases of debility of the digestive organs, and biliary apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this medicine to suffering invalids.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists.

Oct. 29th.—[10N&w.

$60 REWARD.



I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail, of my negro men SIMON and his two sons, PRINCE and JACOB, who left my plantation on the 4th of October. SIMON is about 42 years old, ordinary height, and very black. PRINCE is a tall likely boy—has lost one eye—about 22 years old. JACOB is of low statue, high cheek bones; the latter also very black. I will give the above reward for the three, or twenty dollars a piece. The above negroes were all raised by my father on Rocky Point, where they are well known, and will range from there to town.

Nov. 7th.—[53-d&wtf. T. H. LANE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures, Turpentine tools, Coopers' tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)

Said Distillery is situated at Reeves' Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and as healthy as any place on the road below Branchville. The Still will work thirty-five barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the Still, fifteen to eighteen crops of boxes, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensuing year more pines will be boxed the coming winter.

Circumstances prevents us giving the business our individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.

For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at said place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.

ELLIS, DANIFL & CO.

Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-tf.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!!

JUST RECEIVED, from Philadelphia, thirty-five bbls. best Clarified Cider Vinegar, superior article. Low for cash at [Nov. 9th.] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

"A GUIDE BOOK FOR CHOOSING OUR NEXT PRESIDENT."

JUST PUBLISHED,—"*A VOICE TO YOUNG AMERICA: or, THE MODEL REPUBLIC, ITS GLORY, OR ITS FALL;* with a review of the causes of the decline and failure of the Republic of South America, Mexico, and of the Old World; applied to the present crisis in the United States.

One Handsome Volume, 12mo., Cloth Gilt—Price, $1 25.

This is a great American Doctrinal Text Book—sound to the core—valuable for reference, for council, warning, reproof, encouragement—patriotic in sentiment—in fact, a Political American Dictionary, that no man should be without.—*Cin. Times.*

It contains a fund of information that will be looked for in vain in any other work.—*N. O. Delta.*

It must become the war-cry, the battle-axe and shield of every true American. We recommend it with pride as a triumphant and faultless vindication of principle.—*The Crusader.*

Let it be read.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

☞Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. Agents wanted to circulate this and other valuable works throughout this State. For full particulars address

A. RANNEY, 105 Broadway, New York,

Agent for Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin.

N. B.—A. RANNEY is Publisher of JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS, for the use of Schools and Academies. Agents for wanted to sell them throughout the United States and Canadas. A. RANNEY.

Nov. 9, 1855.—[10-1m

JUST RECEIVED FRESH

Per Schrs. George M. Smith and Geo. Mangham,

25 BBLS. R. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 40 bxs of No. 1 Prime Cheese; 10 bbls. of extra Buckwheat. Low for cash, at No. 11 North Water street.

Nov. 8th. GEO. H. KELLEY.

J. R. RESTON,

Wine Merchant, and Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Fancy Groceries and Italian Goods.

No. 15 Market St., two doors below Commercial Bank,

IS now opening his stock of the above articles; and as they have been bought from Importers, and some imported by myself, they will be sold low for *cash*, or equal to cash, unless some contract to the contrary. Also, agent for an Albany Ale Brewery.

☞Orders from abroad, by persons not known to me, must be attended with good City reference.

Nov. 8th.—[d&wtf.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING,

40 BOXES OF R. GORDON & CO'S. CELEBRATED Preserved Peaches, Pears, Damsons, Quinces, Blackberries, Pine Apples, Green gage Marmalade, Cranberry Sauce, Crab Apple, Red Currant, and Pine Apple Jellies; Raspberry, Strawberry, and Blackberry Jams. 7 cases Preserved Ginger, and Chow-Chow, (Fresh Importation.)—500 boxes Sardines, whole, half, and quarters.

A large and fresh lot of RAISINS, whole, half and quarter boxes; also, fresh Currants and Figs and Citron; 20 bxs Cheese, English Dairy and Goshen; fresh lot of Butter; 40 bags Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee. For sale by

Nov. 8th. WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND.

NEGRO BLANKETS.

ANOTHER bale of those extra heavy double Mackinaw Negro Blankets just received, with a great variety of other kinds. (Oct. 10.) HEDRICK & RYAN.

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., &c.—The subscribers have just opened, and now ready for inspection, the largest and most complete stock of select Medicines, Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., they have ever offered; embracing all of the new preparations of the day.

C. & D. DUPRE,

Nov. 6. 45 Market street.

GELATINE.—Just opened, 50 doz. COOPER'S SPARKLING GELATINE. C. & D. DUPRE,

Nov. 6. 45 Market street.

JUST OPENED—A fresh supply of KOOSSO, BATLEY'S SEDATIVE, SOUTH AMERICAN REMEDY, and a number of new preparations.

C. & D. DUPRE,

Nov. 6. 45 Market street.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. Lizzie Russell, a fresh supply of AFRICAN BIRD PEPPER, POWDERED SAGE AND THYME, for Sausage making.

C. & D. DUPRE,

Nov. 6. 45 Market street.

DIED.

On Merrick's Creek, New Hanover County, on the 6th of October, 1855, of Billious Congestive Fever, HANNAH ANN ELIZABETH, only daughter of Isaac and Hannah James, aged 2 years, 10 months and 6 days.

Very suddenly, on Sunday night, the 28th of October, at his residence in this county, Mr. JESSE B. SCARBOROUGH, aged 67. He was a man of strict probity, and much respected.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Nov. 5—Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin.

Brig A. G. Washburn, Camm, from Providence, R. I., to Kidder & Martin.

Brig Webster, Stapley, from Boston, to Pierce & Dudley.

Schr. Denmark, Cromwell, from Bath, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Nov. 6—Brig Onward, Tibbetts, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Brig Bevonda, Morton, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with salt.

Schr. O. M. Pettit, Andrews, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. George Mangham, Scudder, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Ned, Zoll, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Southern Belle, Smith, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Fred Dyer, Smalley, from Belfast, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with hay, potatoes, &c. Experienced heavy weather on the passage; lost sails, rigging, &c.

Schr. Geo. M. Smith, Smith, from New York, to A. D. Cazeaux; with mdze.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

IN BELOW.—Schr. Matchless, Smith, from New London, Ct., discharging stone at Zeke's Island.

Nov. 7.—Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

CLEARED.

Nov. 5—brig Helvellyn, Haskill, for Biddeford, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber and timber.

6—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Nov. 7—Schr. Eliza Jane, Richardson, for Boston, by Adams, Bro & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Daniels, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, for New York, by J. R. Blossom.

SMITHVILLE, N. C.—Schr. Eugene A. Reed, Reed, for Boston, by P. Prioleau & Co.; with naval stores.

Nov. 8—Schr. Thos. Denison, Story, for Portsmouth, N. H., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores and lumber.

Schr. Ben, O'Neal, for New York, by George Harriss, with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style.
Saw Mills of every variety.
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills complete.
Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels.
Rice Field Pumps and Engines.
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers.
Rice Threshers.
Shingle Machines.
Shafting, Hangers and Pullies.
Cotton Gins and Gearing.
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns.
Brass do do do do
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers.
Flue and Plain Cylinder Boilers.
Blacksmiths' Work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

The Establishment having been reorganized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT being in charge of men of talent and experience, I have no hesitation in saying, that the work hereafter turned out shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK always done without delay; and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such, to give me the preference, without regard to expense of sending the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C. A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 15th.—[34-tf.

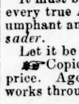
MONEY WANTED.

THE Subscriber is again forced thus publicly to call upon those indebted to him, for a settlement of their accounts, as he *must* have money to pay his own debts, and positively *cannot* wait any longer.

☞From and after this date, no work will be delivered until settled for. The state of the times absolutely compel him to adopt and adhere to this rule

June 19, 1855.—[244-42 W. J. CORNWALL.

$25 REWARD.



RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON the 30th of September, 1855, his negro man "BOB," about 24 years old, light brown color, full middle height, quite likely and intelligent, but not much given to talking. He has some knowledge of the Carpentering business, and may seek work at that, trying to pass as free. It is probable that he may have made his way towards Wilmington, with the view of working there, or of trying to get off North.

The above reward will be given for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so I can get him.

J. D. HINES.

Pollocksville, Jones co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1855.—30-tf—6-tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership of JAMES F. GILLESPIE & CO. expires on the first day of October next. The business will be closed by Geo. S. Gillespie, who, in doing so, is authorised to use the name of the firm.

JAS. F. GILLESPIE,

Sept. 17th.—[d10-w3. GEO. S. GILLESPIE.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE HARDWARE STORE—

Preserving Kettles,—all sizes.
Cut Nails—all sizes and extra quality.
Safety-Fuse, for blasting rocks.
Hay, Straw and Shuck Cutters—the best made.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1855. 1-tf

NOW RECEIVING—

50 boxes Superior Cheese;
20 bbls. and half bbls. extra Genessee Flour;
50 bags New Buckwheat;
10 firkins Goshen Butter;
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
20 bbls. Crushed, Loaf and Clarified do.;
10 kits Mullet Roe;
10 do Pickled Salmon;
50 boxes Smoked Herrings. For sale by

Oct. 29th. GEO. HOUSTON.

NEW BOOKS (CONTINUED).—Just from Press, "Beecharoft," by the author of "the Heir of Redclyffe," "Hearts Ease," &c.

"Teverino," a Romance, by George Sand, translated by a Lady. Preceded by a sketch of the distinguished Authoress, by Oliver S. Leland.

"Oakshaw, or the Victims of Avarice," a tale of Intrigue, by William T. Coggeshall, author of "Easy Warren and his Contemporaries."

"The Lady of the West, or the Gold Seekers," written for the Great American Nation, by John Ballou.

"Glenwood, or the Parish Boy."

"The Female Blue-Beard, or the Woman with many Husbands," by Eugene Sue, author of the "Wandering Jew," "First Love," &c.

"La Roche on Yellow Fever," 2 vols. 800 pp., $7.

"Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," for November.

Also, further supplies of the "Memoirs of Sydney Smith." "Memoirs of Sargent S. Prentiss." "A Basket of Chips," by John Brougham. "Henry VIII. and his Six Wives." "The Missing Bride," by Mrs. Southworth. "Memoirs of Napoleon, His Court and Family," by the Dutchess D'Abrantes. "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World." "Olie." "The Old Homestead." "The Hidden Path." "Clouds and Sunshine and Art"; a Dramatic Tale, by Charles Reade, author of "Peg Woffington," "Christie Johnston," &c. "Japan as it Was and Is," by Richard Hildreth, author of a "History of the United States," &c. Received this morning by Express, at

Nov. 8th. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

MARBLE MONUMENT AND IRON RAILING AGENCY.

HAVING been appointed agents for two of the most extensive manufactories of MARBLE MONUMENTS AND IRON RAILINGS in the United States, we are prepared to furnish and put up, in the most approved and substantial manner, and at short notice, any description of MONUMENTS; also, RAILS to suit, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $3 per foot. Specimen books—containing patterns of unsurpassed beauty—may be seen on application to R. B. WOOD. These patterns will be found peculiarly appropriate for Oakdale Cemetery.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Sept. 25th.—[17-6m-4-6m. Contractors & Builders.

SOAP FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY from Messrs. Smith & McRae, and formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the same, offer the most favorable inducement to the trade for the supply of SOAP AND CANDLES of their own manufacture, of a superior quality. They will guarantee their Soaps, both soft and hard, to be equal, and at prices as low as can be bought in any other market. Their Candles will be found equal to the hardest mould Tallow Candles from any Factory in the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the trade, and families of the town.

GREASE, GREASE.—The highest market price will be paid for GREASE; or taken in exchange for Soap or Candles. Families in town would do well to save their *Grease* and exchange it for Soap.

The Marion Star, Goldsboro' Tribune, Raleigh Standard, and Fayetteville Carolinian will copy 3 months, and send bills to this office immediately for payment.

MILES COSTIN,

Nov. 3, 1855.—[50- JOHN GAFFORD.

FISH, POTATOES AND HAY.

200 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel;
25 do. No. 2 do.;
100 do. Irish Potatoes;
200 bales prime Eastern Hay. For sale by

Nov. 7th.—[53-1w KEITH & FLANNER.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	23	@	25		
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00		
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00		
Candles, ℔ lb.					
Tallow	16	@	17		
Adamantine	26	@	30		
Sperm	35	@	50		
Coffee, ℔ lb.					
Java	16	@	18		
Laguayra	13	@	14		
Rio	11½	@	13½		
St. Domingo	12	@	14		
Cotton, ℔ lb.	8	@	8½		
Corn Meal, ℔ bush	95	@	1 00		
Domestics,					
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8		
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17		
Eggs, ℔ doz.	25	@	28		
Empty Barrels, each,					
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00		
Feathers, ℔ lb.	45	@	50		
Fish, ℔ bbl.,					
Mullets	6 25	@	6 75		
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	00 00		
do. No. 2	00	@	00 00		
do. No. 3.	5 00	@	6 00		
do. No. 4	3 50	@	4 00		
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00		
Herrings, East	3 75	@	4 00		
do. N. C.	00	@	6 00		
do. do. cut,	none				
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	5 00	@	0 00		
Flour, ℔ bbl.,					
N. C. brands	10 00	@	10 25		
Grain, ℔ bush.					
Corn	80	@	0 00		
Oats	00	@	35		
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00		
Pease, Cow.	0 55	@	60		
do. Ground.	1 40	@	1 50		
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	0 00		
do., clean, ℔ lb.	5½	@	0		
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.					
Eastern	0 00	@	1 17½		
N. River	00	@	75		
Iron, ℔ lb.					
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00		
American, ref.	5½	@	00		
do. sheer	0	@	7		
do. hoop	0	@	7		
Swede	5½	@	00		
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 35		
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)					
Whiskey	47	@	50		
N. E. Rum	48	@	50		
Gin	50	@	55		
Brandy	55	@	60		
do. Apple	50	@	55		
do. Peach	75	@	85		
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)					
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	0 00		
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00		
Scantling.	0 00	@	0 00		
Molasses, per gallon.					
Cuba	35	@	40		
N. Orleans	00	@	00		
Nails, ℔ lb.					
Cut	5	@	5½		
Wrought	10	@	12½		
Naval Stores,					
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.					
*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	0 00		
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 15		
Hard.	0 00	@	2 00		
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 35		
Pitch.	do. 1 75

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1855.

☞ The *Herald* of yesterday comments upon our article of the day previous, in relation to the meeting held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last.—It makes one mistake in saying, that the *Journal*, for any purpose, forsakes the old standard of Democracy. It abandons no position in regard to town matters that it has ever occupied. It never did occupy a position of political proscriptiveness in town matters.—It never hoisted at the head of its columns a Democratic or other party ticket for Commissioners; and a reference to its files from 1844 up to the present time will show this. Neither of the Editors of the *Journal* has ever voted an exclusive party ticket for Commissioners. We have published as advertisements a great number of tickets, at the same time, and none of them gotten up on party grounds or composed exclusively of members of one party, until recent days, since the advent of isms and their interference in our local affairs.

We would simply ask for any evidence of Democrats, or any other open party, having ever brought out and concentrated upon a strictly party ticket in town matters. We invite an examination and analysis of all the tickets ran or elected until within the last year or two. We ask of the *Herald* whether, within the last named period, ever since the K. N. order has had an organization and strength here, it has not nominated such local tickets in council, exclusively of its members, and put them through as such? By doing so it has *compelled* an open organization against it. Whether now, at the present time, the council here does not hold its secret meetings with reference to this very matter? Whether, on the very night on which the open meeting was held in the Court House, an exclusive meeting was not held at Temperance Hall? Whether, in the beginning of the week, *red* pieces of paper were not fastened to every lamp-post, fence and corner in town? Now, the *Herald* is free to have reporters at any anti-Know Nothing meeting. Such meetings invite publicity. But is it so with regard to his party? Are the reporters of the press equally free at its business meetings?

The *Herald* asks if we do not know of members of its party having been threatened with the loss of employment, &c., because of their connection with that party? We do not. We think it much more likely that the boot is on the other leg.

The *Herald* asks us if the language used on Tuesday night was not at variance with the statements in our editorial. Having been in the Committee room a part of the time we heard but one speech of any length, that of Dr. Bellamy. He spoke as a gentleman who felt strongly upon the subject, warmly and uncompromisingly opposed to the ism. That is certain, and no doubt such are his feelings towards it. But this warm and uncompromising opposition to a dangerous delusion, as he believes K. N. ism to be, does not by any means imply bitterness or uncharitableness towards individuals. Dr. Bellamy's character is to feel and express himself warmly where his judgment convinces him of the imminency of any danger. To be bitter or uncharitable towards his fellow-man even when he believes him mistaken, is foreign to his nature.—*Daily Journal 2nd inst.*

☞ The obsequies of Governor Dudley drew forth an attendance of our citizens yesterday afternoon, larger than any we had ever witnessed here on a similar occasion. The desire to show respect to the memory of the deceased was universally manifested. The cessation from business in the afternoon, as recommended in the resolutions of the town meeting was very general.

In St. James' Church the beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal Church was performed, and at three o'clock the funeral procession moved towards Oakdale Cemetery, the place of interment, where all that was mortal of E. B. Dudley, was committed to its kindred clay. Dust to dust and ashes to ashes.

The military companies and other organized bodies were present, and the citizens generally of all classes and persuasions.

We know not how it is, but we shrink from the minutiæ of funereal pomp even in the description. After all it is but "the last of earth," and we can but mark the tribute of respectful regret disinterestedly offered, when no flattery can soothe the dull, cold ear of death. Such was the tribute offered to the memory of Gov. Dudley.—*Daily Journal 2nd inst.*

☞ The Fall Term of our Superior Court closes its sessions here to-day. The most interesting case of the term was tried yesterday. "Peter," a slave belonging to Cornelius Murphy, Esq., of this county, was indicted for the murder of "Lizzy," his wife, the property of C. W. Murphy, Esq., about the middle of last May. It was rather a mysterious affair.—"Lizzy" was about 22 years of age, a very bad, ill-tempered negro, and she and Peter had been in the habit of quarrelling, he being jealous of her, no doubt with cause. He had determined to part from her, and came there on the morning of the event, when some hard words passed and a noise was heard in Lizzy's house. On persons going to examine, she was found dead, or dying, evidently from the blow of an axe on the head, and Peter lying weltering in his blood with his throat cut and a knife near him.—Either he had knocked the woman on the head with the axe and then cut his own throat with the knife, or she had cut his throat with the knife and he had immediately grasped the axe and struck her with it. Such were the hypotheses suggested to account for the scene presented, as well as the relative position of the parties.

The jury, after an absence of about an hour, returned a verdict of manslaughter. His Honor sentenced Peter to be branded and whipped.

The case was fully and ably argued by Geo. Davis, Esq., for the defence; by Solicitor Strange for the State.—*Daily Journal 3rd inst.*

THE K. N. MASS MEETING.—The Weldon *Patriot*, (K. N.) of the 1st inst., gives some account of the long advertised Mass Meeting at Halifax last week. From the extremely apologetic tone of the *Patriot* in speaking of the unsuitableness of the time, and the unfavourableness of the circumstances, it is evident that the attendance was rather small, and that the affair was somewhat cold. Col. R. T. Paine and H. W. Miller, Esqrs., were the speakers. It seems that a call was made on B. F. Moore, Esq., at his room, and that he spoke, but no account is given of what he said.

The *Patriot's* account of the whole affair is commendably moderate and free from flourishes.

☞ Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table Harper's Magazine for November. It fully maintains its character for enterprise and readability. It is really a very handsome number.

Also, Frank Leslie's New York Journal of the Fashions for November. This is just what it purports to be; and in its way, is, we presume, very good, and cannot fail to be valuable to the ladies.

Also, No. 12 of Harpers' Story Books for Children, being the November issue; a very neat and amusing affair for the young ones, although rather too difficult for mere children. One hundred and sixty pages for twenty-five cents.

WEALTH OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—An article is going the rounds of the press stating that the whole concern of the Rothschilds is worth $700,000,000 in money capital, besides $300,000,000 more in real estate, mines, &c. So far from this being the fact, the National Intelligencer understands that the general estimate in Europe as to the aggregate wealth of the whole concern is $200,000,000 francs, or about $40,000,000.—*Exchange Paper.*

We dont believe either of the accounts or statements, but it would appear to us that the largest must be nearest to the truth, for the simple reason that the concern known as the House of Rothschild, comprises several very heavy establishments—in London, Paris, Frankfort and elsewhere; and although forty millions of dollars is an immense amount of money, still for so extensive a joint stock affair it is not so very great, nor would its possession bestow the pre-eminence which the connexion has so long enjoyed. There are single individuals in England whose fortune is greater; the Marquis of Westminster considerably so. It is said that Sir Robert Peel was worth some thirty millions of dollars. In our own country, fortunes have grown up in the lives and in the hands of single individuals not so immeasurably behind this capital of a world wide concern in so many hands. Still, forty millions would make a very pretty family connexion *comfortable*. Decidedly so.

☞ The Foreign News by the Baltic, must be regarded as unfavorable. The advance on Bank rates is but another step in the progressive stringency in the money market; its object being to protect the Bank of England against too heavy a drain of its specie. Of course the Bank of France follows suit. This pressure is attributed to several causes, the immediate one being the disappearance of specie. In France the small capitalists are getting frightened, and converting all their paper money into specie and hiding it. Much coin has to be sent out to the east, whence it returns very slowly—some of it never. It is further said that large amounts of gold have passed through Germany for Russia on account of a Russian loan of $25,000,000 taken by a Dutch house. In a few words—the specie of western Europe is passing by the operations of the war from the centres of trade and the main channels of circulation to an extreme distance from the first, and where the last are small and sluggish, so that the greater portion must be locked up and lost from present use. This, combined with the bad food crop in Europe, *must* make a tight money market, and render suspension of specie payments imminent. As we remarked in a previous article, about a week since, it will be difficult, if the thing continues long, for our banks to resist the pressure.

THE BAY ROUTE, *via* the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, and the Bay Line of Steamers re-opened business fully on the 1st inst. The boats now connect with the cars daily at Portsmouth, and there is no longer a shadow of danger. The route is a favorite one and deservedly so, and we trust that increased prosperity in the future may make up for its heavy losses during the last three or four months. The proprietors of the Bay Boats deserve the thanks of every friend of humanity for their noble conduct during the prevalence of the epidemic in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

IMPEACHING JUDGE KANE.—Petitions to Congress are said to be in circulation in some portions of Maine and Illinois, praying for the impeachment of Judge Kane at the bar of the Senate of the United States, for misconduct in office growing out of the Passmore Williamson case. The affair can amount to nothing.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

OFFICE OF THE WIL. & WELDON, R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 31, 1855.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, held this day, the President communicated the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. E. B. DUDLEY, late Governor of the State, and at the time of his death, a member of this Board. Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of this distinguished citizen this Company has sustained the loss of its most ardent, devoted and efficient friend, who, from the very inception of the great work of Internal Improvement intrusted to our administration, and in its most trying times of embarrassment and difficulty, ever proved himself by his personal exertions, as well as by his pecuniary aid, the disenterested patriot and enlightened statesman.

Resolved, That to the lamented deceased a large debt of gratitude is most eminently due by the town of Wilmington, whose present prosperous condition and auspicious prospects are the results of a work, of which, without injustice to any other, he may well be considered the principal patron if not the very founder.

Resolved, That the Board doth hereby respectfully tender their most heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family of our colleague.

Resolved, That this Board will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and recommend the officers of the Company to unite with us in this testimonial of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That this Board will attend the Funeral of the deceased.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased and express to them the sincere condolence of this Board, in the loss they have sustained.

Copy from the minutes.

JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.

Correspondence.

The following correspondence has taken place between the parties indicated:—

R. H. COWAN, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—The undersigned having been appointed a committee, by a general meeting of the citizens of this city, for the purpose of selecting an individual to deliver a Eulogy on the late Gov. E. B. Dudley, whose public services and private virtues entitle him so much to the gratitude and admiration of the community, in which he lived and died, have determined upon you, and from your high appreciation of the character of the illustrious deceased, and the very intimate personal relations which existed between him and your lamented Father, the committee doubt not but the performance of the duty will be to you a source of unfeigned pleasure.

The address was designed to be delivered during the meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, to be holden next week, and we would suggest Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., (subject however, to your convenience,) as a proper time for its delivery.

We remain, very respectfully,
FRED. J. HILL,
A. J. DEROSSET, Jr., } *Committee.*
M. LONDON,

Wilmington, 1st Nov., 1855.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your note of this morning.

I will undertake the duty which the Committee have been pleased to assign me; and, having no preference as to time, will hold myself in readiness for that which you designate.

Very respectfully, &c.,
ROBT. H. COWAN.

Dr. Fred. J. Hill, and others.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—At a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, held at the Executive Office on Thursday last—present, His Excellency, Gov. Bragg, Hon. Calvin Graves and N. E. Canady, Esq.,—the following appointments were made:

Alfred Jones, Esq., of Wake, State representative in the meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

Owen R. Kenan, Esq., of Duplin, State representative in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq., of Halifax, Wm. K. Lane, Esq., of Wayne, and William A. Wright, Esq., of New Hanover, Directors on behalf of the State in the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MUSIC AND MATTER.—The celebrated Madame Alboni is gaining immensely in size and reputation; a distinguished literary lady recently said of her, that she gave her the idea of an elephant that had swallowed a nightingale.

For the Journal

Napoleon Louis Bonaparte.—No. 2.

I remarked, Mr. Editor, at the close of my first article, the stubborness of Queen Hortense in leaving the Tuilleries. Overcome, however, by the decree which expatriated the Imperial family in 1815, she, with her two sons, fled to Switzerland. Here the young prince Louis received his education, both scientific and military, under the charge of General Dufour, and remained until 1830, when the democratic struggles of Italy, appealing to the world for sympathy and succor, attracted his attention and commanded his services. After participating in several hot engagements, his brother fell suddenly ill and died, while he was prostrated with the same *mysterious* sickness. This "sickness" was pronounced "mysterious," because it resulted, as was supposed, from poison, delivered by the hand of some assassin hired by the French government. On his recovery he repaired to Paris, and applied to enter the French army, but was refused and ordered to leave the kingdom. He again returned to Switzerland, and employed his time in writing several works, both on military and political subjects. Although exiled from his native land, and still followed with her persecutions, he disowned a citizenship in any other clime, and actually refused the hand of Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, disdaining to reign over any other country than that which gave him birth. Absorbed solely in a destiny marked out by ambition and patriotism—fired with resentment against the enemies of himself and the destroyers of his family, the whisperings of revolt soon began to steal upon his ear and tempt his heart. Goaded to rashness by the entreaties of frenzied partizans—driven to infatuation by the countless reports that the followers of his Uncle needed but the lead of a Bonaparte to retrieve the fortunes of France, and inspired with the conviction that the *prestige* of one victory alone would unnerve the Bourbon adherents and insure success, the revolt of Strasburgh was hopefully begun, but speedily ended. A strange fatality seems to have governed the fortunes of the prince in *this*, his first attempt at insurrection. There was no want of enthusiasm or allegiance to the cause of a Bonaparte by the citizens and soldiers of Strasburgh; but at every step he was hailed with a frenzied *Vive l'Empereur*, amounting almost to idolatry; and pressed onward with the brighest assurances of complete success. But the very element, in the French character, relied on for success, and which was so promptly manifested in his favor, was, by a strange freak, as suddenly turned against him. He lost his personal *identity* with the soldiers—was pronounced an impostor, *not the nephew* of Napoleon, and that wild and extravagant passion for the *prestige* of his *name*, became inflamed, and maddened by a supposed disappointment, overwhelmed the person it sought to elevate.

The revolt of Strasburgh occurred on the 30th of Oct., 1836; and as it offers an instructive lesson, showing the slender means which sometimes *makes*, but more often *ruins* the fortunes of men, I prefer giving its whole history to the public, in the interesting language of the Prince himself. "At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 30th," says he, "the signal was given in the Austerlitz barracks. At the sound of the trumpets the soldiers were aroused, and ringing their muskets and swords they hurried impetuously down to the Court-yard. They were drawn up in double line around it, and Col. Vaudrey took his post in the centre. A short pause ensued awaiting my arrival, and a dead silence was preserved. On my appearance I was immediately presented to the troops in a few elegant words from their Col. 'Soldiers,' he said, 'a great revolution begins at this moment. The nephew of the Emperor is before you. He comes to put himself at your head. He is arrived on the French soil to restore to France her glory and her liberty. It is now to conquer or to die for a great cause—the *cause of the people!* Soldiers of the 4th Regiment of Artillery—may the Emperor's nephew count on you?' The shout which followed this brief appeal nearly stunned me. Men and officers alike abandoned themselves to the wildest enthusiasms. If ever misgiving had crossed me of the fidelity of the French heart to the memory of Napoleon, they vanished forever before the suddenness and firmness of that demonstration. I was deeply moved, and nearly lost my self-possession. In a few moments I waived my hand signifying my desire to speak. Breathless silence ensued. 'Soldiers,' I said, 'it was in your regiment the Emperor Napoleon, my uncle, first saw service; with you he distinguished himself at Toulon; it was your brave regiment that opened the gates of Grenoble to him on his return from the Isle of Elba. Soldiers, new destinies are reserved to you.' 'Here,' I continued—taking the standard of the eagle from an officer near me—'here is the symbol of French glory; it must become henceforth the symbol of liberty.' The effect of these simple words was indescribable; but the time for action had come. I gave the word to fall into column; the music struck—and putting myself at their head, the regiment followed me to a man. Meanwhile my adherents had been active elsewhere, and uniformly successful. The telegraph was seized without a struggle. The cannoneers, commanded by M. Parguin, had arrested the Prefect. Every moment fresh tidings reached me of the success of the different movements that had been previously concerted. I kept steadily on my way at the head of the 4th Regiment to the Fenkmatt barracks; and, although it was early in the morning, the populace were drawn out by the noise, and mingling their acclamations with those of the soldiers, they joined our *cortege* in crowds. An unlooked-for error here occurred, which had a most deplorable effect on the whole enterprise, which thus far had gone on so swimmingly. We had reached the Fauborg de Pierre, where, being on foot, the head of the column lost sight of me, and instead of following the route agreed on, and proceeding at once to the ramparts, they entered a narrow lane that led direct to the barracks. Amid the noise and confusion it was impossible to retrieve this mischance, and I took hurriedly what measures I could to provide against its worst consequences. Fearing an attack on my rear, I was compelled to leave a half of the regiment in the main street we had left, and hastening forward, I entered the court-yard of the infantry barracks with my officers and some 400 men. The battalion of the *pontonniers* and the 3d regiment of artillery, with Messrs. Poggi and Conard, and a great number of officers at their head, were all in movement to join me, and word was brought they were only a square off. In another moment I would have found myself at the head of 5000 men, with the people of the town everywhere in my favor, when of a sudden, at one end of the court-yard a disturbance arose, without those at the other extremity being able to divine the cause.—Colonel Taillandier had just arrived, and on being told that the Emperor's nephew was there with the 4th Regiment, he could not believe such extraordinary intelligence; and his surprise was so great, that he preferred attributing it to a vulgar ambition on the part of Col. Vaudrey, rather than to credit this unexpected resurrection of a great cause. 'Soldiers,' he exclaimed, 'you are deceived; the man who excites your enthusiasm can only be an adventurer and an imposter.' An officer of his staff cried out at the same time, 'It is not the Emperor's nephew; it is the newhew of Col. Vaudrey; I know him.' Absurd as was this announcement, it flew like lightning from mouth to mouth, and began to change the disposition of the regiment, which a moment before was so favorable. Great numbers of the soldiers, believing themselves the dupes of an unworthy deception, became furious. The space we occupied was so confined, that the regiments became, as it were, confounded together, and the tumult was frightful.—From moment to moment the confusion increased; and the officers of the same cause no longer recognized each other, as they all wore the same uniform. The idea occurred to me, if I could get a *horse*, I might render myself sufficiently prominent to command the tumult, and I made my way towards a picket of cavalry, when just then the artillery were driven back, and I was thrown down by their horses. The infantry profiting by this circumstance, rushed upon me, and succeeded in making me a prisoner; and my officers seeing that further resistance was useless, necessarily surrendered themselves to the same fate."

A mere delusion as to the *identity of one man* here ruins him, and prostrates a cause in which the hearts of all seem moved to the deepest emotion. The Prince was kept prisoner a few days in the gaol at Strasburgh, then shipped on board of a vessel ordered to Rio Janeiro, and thence to New York.

LONG CREEK.

The King of Prussia, in taking part in the recent ceremony at Cologee, of laying the first stone of the new bridge over the Rhine, said: "The grace of God has permitted us to commence this work in the midst of peace; let us pray that this work may prosper under the blessings of peace; that it may rest eternally intact; and that long before the last stone is laid peace may be restored to the whole of Europe."

Commodore Stewart.

The following note from the Secretary of the Navy to Commodore Stewart will be read with pleasure by the friends of both parties. It is in the highest degree complimentary to the Commodore, whilst its tone and sentiment does credit to Mr. Dobbin:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 15, 1855.

SIR: The Board of Naval Officers assembled under the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, approved February 28, 1855, having reported you as one of the officers who, in their judgment, should be placed on the "reserved list," on leave of absence pay; and the finding of the Board having been approved by the President, it becomes my duty to inform you that accordingly your name is removed from the active service list, and placed on the "reserve list." The act, however, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to order you to duty. In consideration of your eminent services to the country, and the very satisfactory manner in which you are discharging the duties of Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. I assure you, Commodore, it is with pleasure I avail myself of the authority of the law to order that you remain on duty at your present post. I am sure, also, that I do not speak unadvisedly in saying that none of your fellow-citizens cherish more cordially a grateful recollection of your distinguished services than the Board who have acted from a stern sense of duty, and the President who conceived it proper after due reflection to approve that finding.—And I may add that I believe none will more sincerely approve my retaining you on duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. DOBBIN.

Com. Charles Stewart, Philadelphia.

Daily Newspapers.

There is no book so instructive as a newspaper; no knowledge so necessary to be acquired as that which may be gleaned from its columns, and acquired with half so much facility. It is not only the vehicle of the cheapest and most useful information, but it also affords the cheapest, most innocent and least cloying source of pleasure and happiness. A daily newspaper, in a large family, is sure every day to be the means of interesting, informing or pleasing almost every member of the family, especially where they live in the country, and see and hear little that is new. In the course of a year, a well conducted paper conveys information on almost every subject; or, at least, excites curiosity and inquiry on all subjects. To know what is nearest to us in time and in space, is most necessary, most pleasing and most instructive; and this kind of knowledge can only be obtained from newspapers. We would venture to affirm that there never was, and never will be, in a country situation, an ignorant family who took a daily newspaper. Let any parent teach his children to read and then subscribe to a daily paper, and it is impossible that his family should not in time become well-informed, provided they live sufficiently secluded to be thrown upon the paper as a source of amusement. The dullest child who hates a book will, in *rainy weather*, steal up to a newspaper, read a marriage notice and an advertisement or two, and put it down. The next time, probably, he will become bolder, and get through "A Horrible Murder." Soon he will read short tales of fiction; then, just before election time, he begins to peep into politics and even to read political speeches. Last of all, he attacks the foreign news. By this time his curiosity on most subjects is excited, and overcomes his aversion and fear of books, and he is *lured* on to become a reading and well-informed man. It is strange that any family, as a measure of economy, should be without a daily paper. Children see the world cheaply at home, in a newspaper, without the danger of bad associations or the expenses of travel.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

Railroad Management in Germany.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Sun gives an interesting account of the manner railroads are managed in Germany:

"Every railroad company is bound by law to have a double track on their lines, and no person is allowed to walk on a railroad track at any time, by day or night, under penalty of the law. A barrier, consisting of two strong planks, is placed along the side of the tracks, to keep off animals. Every fifteen or twenty miles along the track there is a station for a guard or watchman, who lives in a little hut beside the road, and whose business it is to be at his post, with a red flag in his hand, at the approach of every train; and before the train is due to patrol his beat to see that all is safe, and to remove all obstacles which are sometimes placed upon the track by miscreants. In the case of danger, the guard hoists on a telegraph, so called, which stands near each guard-house, a red painted *cascet*, which can be seen by the engineer a great distance; but if everything is right, the two wooden arms of the telegraph are stretched in the air. During the night there is instead of the *cascet*, a lantern with a deep red light placed in the air as a warning of danger; and a common one if all is in a safe condition. At every crossing there is a gate, which is locked up as soon as a train is due, and any one either on horseback or in a carriage who desires to cross must wait until the train has passed."

Some such regulations would not come amiss in this country.

Where Mr. Wise got his Know Nothing Documents.

Early in January last, says the Evansville Enquirer, it was determined by the Democratic State Central Committee of Indianapolis, to send the Know Nothing Ritual, and the charter of the Poseyville Council, to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, to be used during the canvass in Virginia. Judge Lockhart, of this city, having them in possession was directed to forward them. Their receipt was duly acknowledged, and the documents returned as requested a few days since, accompanied by the following letter from Henry A. Wise:

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, VA.,
September 10th, 1855.

Hon. James Lockhart:

Dear Sir—On the 14th of January last, the Hon. J. D. Bright, of Indiana, addressed me from Washington, enclosing a letter from you to him with the enclosed charter and ritual, &c., and saying:—"with the request that they be returned after the canvass (in Virginia) is over." I now return them sir, after making constant and effective use of them for one hundred and twenty seven days of discussion, during my late winter campaign. They were vouchers of light upon the "Dark Lantern"—they made their owls and bats to flit restlessly from their roosts of secrecy, and enable us to beat them out of our habitations. I now, with grateful acknowledgements, return them to you.

I am, sir, yours truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

A WARNING TO OUR FRIEND CRONLY—We see it stated in one of our Northwestern exchanges, that an autioneer in Detroit a few days ago, while in the act of knocking down an article to a purchaser, let the hammer slip from his hand, and thus most unexpectedly struck a lady in the crowd, knocking her down. He was arrested and fined $5, the justice not allowing an auctioneer to knock down purchasers as well as the article they purchase.

UNPREMEDITATED ELOQUENCE.—As an example of powerful unpremeditated eloquence, may be given a short answer of Curran, the Irish orator, to a certain Judge Robinson—"the author of many scurrilous pamphlets"—who upon one occasion when the barrister was arguing a case before him, had the impudence to reproach Curran for his poverty, by telling him that he expected "his law library was rather contracted."

"It is true, my lord," said Curran, with dignified respect, "that I am poor; and the circumstance has certainly somewhat curtailed my library; my books are not numerous, but they are select, and I hope they have been perused with proper disposition. I have prepared myself for this high profession, rather by the study of a few good works, than by the composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty; but I should be ashamed of my wealth, could I have stooped to acquire it by servility and corruption. If I rise not to rank, I shall at least be honest; and should I ever cease to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-gained reputation, by making me more conspicuous, would only make me the more universally and the more deservedly contemptible.—*Brougham.*

A NOVEL VALUATION.—Among the bankrupt petitions recently granted by the supreme court of Rhode Island was the following petition of Nathan L. Miller, of Providence, whose inventory attached to his petition as coreect and true, comprised these items:

9 hens and 1 rooster, valued at	$5 00
1 pig, 1 cat, and 1 dog	5 00
1 bureau and 1 family Bible	4 00
3 small babies and 1 wood-saw	75

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Baltic, from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th October, arrived here this morning unannounced.

The Bank of England has further advanced the rates of short bills to six per cent; long bills seven per cent. Great alarm exists in commercial circles. Consols for money 87.

THE WAR.—The Allies have organized a concentric advance from Eupatoria, Bader, Kortch and Kinbaum.

An important position North of the Dneiper, has lately been captured by the Allies. Two other towns on the straits of Kertch have been destroyed, and the out posts of the Allies are now within five leagues of Baksha Serai.

The Russians are retiring. Liprandi intends to defend the line of Balbec, and a battle is anticipated there. The North side of Sebastopol has been surrounded with fortifications and placed in a state to support the siege.

There is but little general news. The Rothschilds are about to establish a bank of credit in Austria with a capital of sixty millions of florins.

The new ministry of Greece announces their neutrality, a reform in the administration, and the execution of obligations due to foreign powers.

A concordance highly favorable to the Church of Rome has been concluded between Austria and the Holy See.

From Havana.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived at New York, on the 2nd inst., with Havana dates to the 28th. The health of Havana is good. Freights were drooping.

The new Spanish propeller America, to run between Cadiz and Havana, arrived on the 26th.

The French war steamer Acheron, was in port.

Sugars were quiet, and prices, especially for low descriptions, had slightly advanced.

Large contracts in Molasses for future delivery had been made at 3½ a 3¾ reals per keg of 5 gallons—equal to 8¾ cents per gallon.

Exchange had slightly declined. On Philadelphia 1 a 1¾ discount.

Later from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2d.—A letter from Western Texas says Capt. Callahan has disbanded his company, their term of enlistment having expired;—There are but seventy or eighty left at the rendezvous in San Antonio. If this number is not increased to seven or eight hundred by the 15th, the expedition will be given up. Gen. Smith has established four stations in the neighborhood. Serious depredations continue to be made by the Indians.

From San Juan—Cholera on Shipboard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from San Juan del Sud, with New York passengers of September 25th, who put into Acapulco on the 7th October, with 71 deaths from cholera, on board, during a passage of twenty-one hours. After the steamer put in, the authorities refused to allow the dead to be brought ashore. The steamer Cortez which arrived at San Juan one week later had no sickness on board.

Liberation of Passmore Williamson.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Williamson was brought into Court this morning by the Marshal, and made an affidavit before the Court that in his answer to the writ of habeas corpus he did not intend contempt for, or to evade the process of the Court. An interrogatory was propounded him by the District Attorney through the Court, touching his power to produce the bodies of Col. Wheeler's negroes before the Court in accordance with the mandates of the writ, which being answered negatively, and after some remarks upon Col Wheeler's suit for damages, &c., by the District Attorney, the latter announced his abandonment of the habeas corpus proceedings, and the Court discharged the prisoner.

The Next Presidential Canvass—Meeting of the Friends of Mr. Dallas.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—The friends of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, held a meeting this evening, preliminary to the nomination of a candidate for the presidency. Resolutions were adopted extolling the career of Mr. Dallas from his enlistment as a volunteer in the war of 1812, down to his filling the office of Vice President when the prosperity of the country was poised upon his single vote, in all of which he evinced that his principle of action was determined by nothing narrower than the general good.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis dated 2d inst., states that an excursion train of eleven cars, which left that city the day before to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson city, met with a terrible calamity. Whilst crossing the Gasconade river, about 100 miles from St. Louis, the bridge gave way, precipitating ten cars a distance of nearly thirty feet into the river. Upwards of 700 persons were on the train, including many of our first citizens. About twenty are reported killed, and from twenty to fifty badly wounded. Thomas S. O. Sullivan, the chief engineer of the road, is among the killed. There were but few, if any strangers, on the train.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Pittsburg papers announce the arrival there of Ex-Governor Reeder, and his departure for home the same day, Friday.

Elections to be held next Week.

The following elections will take place next week:

In Louisiana on Monday, the 5th, for State officers and for representatives to Congress.

In Mississippi on Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th, for State officers and five representatives to Congress.

In New York on Tuesday, the 6th, for State officers, except the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

In Wisconsin, on Tuesday, the 9th, for State officers.

In Maryland on Wednesday, the 7th, for six Representatives to Congress.

The week after, an election will be held in Massachusetts for State officers. In each of the States of Alabama, Missouri, Indiana, California and Pennsylvania the Legislature will have to elect one United State Senator

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

The stockholders in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company held their annual meeting in this City on last Thursday. Jno. D. Hawkins, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Maj. W. W. Vass acted as Secretary.

Messrs. Vass, Hamilton and Roulhac were appointed a committee to ascertain the amount of stock represented; who reported that 696 shares were represented in person, and 2,531 shares by proxy. Alfred Jones, Esq., of Wake, held the State's proxy.

The reports of the President and of the committee on finance were read and adopted; and a dividend of six per cent declared.

A resolution was passed instructing the President and directors to rebuild the bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, as soon as they are satisfactorily assured that the Petersburg and Greensville company will relay their road with heavy iron rails.

A resolution was also passed instructing the Directors to make semi-annual, instead of annual dividends, if they found it practicable.

The following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year on the part of the stockholders, viz: Thomas Miller and R. A. Hamilton, of Granville, G. W. Mordecai, of Raleigh, and Dr. W. J. Hawkins, of Franklin.

The following gentlemen were appointed on behalf of the State, viz: Gaston H. Wilder, Allen C. Perry and J. G. King.

A meeting of the Directors will be held to-day (Friday) for the purpose of electing a President.

Raleigh Standard,

There was a Convention of the "American party" at Raleigh last week, which resolved to abolish all the secrets of the order and to form a publicly-organized party. It was also resolved to hold a State Convention at Greensborough on the 10th day of April next, to nominate a candidate for Governor of the State. An Executive Committee was appointed, &c.—*Fay Observer.*

TAKING THE CENSUS.—The following interesting conversation occurred between the census-taker and a young lady in a neighboring town:

"I am taking a statistical census of manufactures and produce raised; was there any produce raised here last year?"

"Yes; I've got one about six months old!"

Lieut. General Scott will receive upwards of $10,500 back pay by virtue of his Brevet appointment, dating from March 24, 1847, or about $1,300 per year additional to his pay and emoluments as Major-General.

A Chapter on "Shells," by Mr. Wise.

Among those gentlemen who sent letters to the recent National Democratic demonstration in the city of New York was the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. His letter is quite long, being a commentary upon the politics of the day; but we extract from it that portion which treats of "Shells," a scientific handling of the subject which cannot fail to amuse while it instructs also. Mr. Wise says:

"You must not wonder that your Democratic friends in Virginia are often confused by names and things in New York. We wish to see a united Democracy there on the old grounds of Jefferson and Jackson. We hear of Hard, and Soft, and Half-Shells, and the ideas we form of them can be best illustrated by a subject of natural history. We have in our waters, gentlemen, a crustaceous animal called a crab—a sea fish—with fins and claws at both ends, but it can run either end foremost. Poke at him this way and he runs that; that way and he runs this. He is remarkable, gentlemen, for his transformation. At one time catch him and crack his claw, and his shell is hard, very hard—hard enough for barnacles to grow upon his back—and it will not separate or be detached from the inner cuticle. In that state he is the Hard Crab proper. At another time, catch him and crack his claw—when he is hard be sure to crack his claw, gentlemen—and you will find that, though his outer shell is still very hard, yet it will separate and can be detached from the inner cuticle or film over the muscles. He is then called the "Peeler;" his shell will peel off from him without breaking the inner shell. Later, catch him and you need not crack his claw to see what he is, for his outer shell is then opening at every suture, and the crab is swelling out of its Hard and taking upon itself its Soft shell. In that state he is called a "Buster," bursting his shell. And as "Peeler" or "Buster" he is very fat, and a bait fit to catch the very "monarchs of the deep" with! Later still, he has slipped out of his hard shell, by a sort of peristalic motion, and left it along the strand, and has become wholly a Soft crab. In that state he is good bait too, and is prayed upon by hard crabs and other fishes, and he is inert and can *hardly* crawl out of harm's way. Then, again, this same crab, gentlemen, begins to harden from soft to hard again, as he had before softened from hard to soft. Found in this his second intermediate state, he has become poor but more active, is not so good for bait, and he is called a "Buckram," for that he is so like the fabric of that name, and his shell is then flexible like vellum. So that you see we have an idea of some Hards who are 'Peelers,' tending to Soft, and of some Softs who are 'Buckrams,' tending to Hards. And there is such a Hardening to Soft and such a Softening to Hard that we cannot distinguish the politicians of New York as we do the crabs—sometimes by sight, sometimes by touch, and sometimes by cracking their claws. But this I do say, that I think I can see *you* are Democrats; that I can distinguish *you*, unmistakeably, by the platform of principles you have put forth; and I am anxious and ready to stand by and with and for any portion of the Democracy of New York who will unite on the platform of civil and religious liberty, as defined by the Constitution and bills of rights of our State and Federal Governments, and as defended by our State sovereignties and our Federal Union. I cannot and will not unite with any Wilmot proviso, with any dark lantern, or with any sumptuary law party."

The Great Comet of 1856, which was expected in 1848, and on account of whose non-appearance Sir John Herschel put a crape on his telescope, M. Bomme, a distinguished German astronomer, finds not to be due till 1858. With immense labor he has gone over all the intricate calculations, and estimates that the comet would be retarded to that extent by the influence of the planets. The periods of its return have ranged from 289 to 293 years, and if it shall not return before 1858, its present period will be longer by 9 years than ever before.

HOGS.—The Louisville Journal of Tuesday notes a sale of 20,000 head of hogs from the hooks by porkhouse owners at $6, taken by an English packer. It continues to quote at $4 50 to $5 gross and $6 to $6 50 net, which includes the offering as well as the asking rates—there being no buyers, however, at the outside figures.

A Coal-burning Locomotive has been for several days running on the West Chester (Pa.) railroad, and it consumes it is said, only about seven dollars' worth of coal per day, while a wood-burning locomotive, performing the same service, consumed twenty-two dollars and fifty cents' worth per day.

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 28th of August, by N. B. Whitfield, Esq., Mr. JOHN L. HOLLIN to Miss LETTY KORNEGAY.

On the 8th of October, by the same, Mr. LEMUEL L. DAIL to Miss MATILDA BOURDIN.

On the 28th of October, by the same, Mr. LEMUEL SUMERLIN to Miss ZILPHA ANN OUTLAW, all of Duplin.

On the 1st inst., at Topsail Sound in this county, by J. M. Foy, Esq., Mr. J. F. HERRING to Miss SUSAN ARCHER, both of New Hanover County.

DIED,

In Natchitoches, La., on the 28th Sept. last, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM CHAMBERS, formerly of this place, aged 24 years.

On the 23d inst., of typhoid fever, at the residence of his father, Mr. Mial Wall, near W